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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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FRENCH OUTFLANK GERMANS' CENTER; MENACE SUPPLIES

Guns Enfilade Ravine; Only Road Transports Can Pass Along

IN SAILLY-SAILLISEL

Further Portion Captured; German Attack At Berny Smashed

BRITISH PUSH ON

Secure Important New Positions on Front From Flers to Morval

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 17.—A military expert points out that the French left has outflanked the German center, which is in a dangerous position. The French guns enfilade a ravine which is the only road behind Ablaincourt to Hyencourt and by which all the German supplies must be brought up. The cross-roads farther in the rear, where supplies branch off, are also being bombarded heavily.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There was a great artillery action on the Somme front. Our positions at Sailly-Saillisel were consolidated.

A small wood was captured between Genermont and Ablaincourt. Two 8-inch guns, one field-gun and 110 prisoners were taken.

Progress in Sailly

The communique this afternoon reported: We occupied a new group of houses at Sailly-Saillisel. The enemy made a violent counter-attack and penetrated a portion of our first line, but were immediately driven out.

An attack made by the enemy east of Berny-en-Santerre was broken by our fire.

The communique this evening reported: There was a reciprocal bombardment on the whole Somme front. Two fresh attacks by the enemy east of Belloy-en-Santerre were completely repulsed. They suffered heavy losses.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Amiens, but did no damage of military importance.

We took 90 prisoners at Sailly-Saillisel, yesterday and, in the course of a counter-attack, we also captured two machine-guns.

There were sixty-five air-fights in the region of the Somme. Two enemy machines were brought down and three others fell in their own lines.

Advance by British

London, October 17.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France states: We advanced on Thursday on our front from Flers to Morval and retain several important new positions.

We fell back from others sometimes as far as, but never behind our starting-point, owing to the fact that the ground was exposed to heavy artillery fire and a storm of bullets from concealed machine-guns and also in order to enable our heavy artillery to shell the strong enemy positions, without risk of hitting our own men. The German losses are estimated to be fully twice ours.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: The losses of the enemy in their attacks last night against Schwaben Redoubt were exceedingly heavy. Our heavy artillery and trench-mortars carried out an organised bombardment of the enemy's lines at Neuville St. Vaast, with good results. 68 prisoners were taken at Schwaben Redoubt. Our losses were very slight.

Good Work by Airmen

Our aeroplanes successfully co-operated with our artillery. One hostile battery position was completely destroyed and many others severely damaged. Bombs were dropped on enemy railway-stations and moving transport, with excellent effect.

General Haig reported this morning: We entered the enemy's

(Continued on Page 2)

Wong Ta-hsieh's Rejection Regarded as a Severe Blow To the Premier's Prestige

Tuan Gets Cold Reception, Attempting to Explain Away Nominee's Connection With Monarchists

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 18.—The rejection of Wong Ta-hsieh as Minister of Foreign Affairs is regarded as a somewhat severe blow to the prestige of the Premier, whose second nominee has now been rejected.

Before the voting, Premier Tuan chi-jui addressed the House and urged the approval of his nomination. He endeavored to overcome the opposition to the appointment, arising from Wong Ta-hsieh's connection with the monarchical movement, by explaining that Wong Ta-hsieh presided over the Tsanchengyuan when the monarchist bill was passed, unwillingly.

His address was received with very meager applause and apparently had very little effect on the voting. Many of Wong Ta-hsieh's supporters were so disappointed at the result of the ballot that they immediately left the House, hence there was not a quorum after the recess which followed the ballot.

It is understood that Hsia Yi-ting, who was appointed permanent Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be appointed acting Minister, thus relieving Dr. Chen Chin-tao.

Baron Hayashi visited the Waichiaopu this morning. The establishment of police-stations in Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia was discussed.

New Vice-Minister

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 18.—The Lower House, at yesterday's meeting, rejected the nomination of Wong Ta-hsieh as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Of 445 votes, 219 were given in favor of Wong, 223 were against him and three votes were spoiled.

Hsia Yi-ting, acting Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Vice-Minister.

New Row Between Rivals Disturbs Szechuen Province

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Peking, October 15.—According to Chinese official reports from Chungking, the troubles between General Lo Pei-ching, Acting Tuchun of Szechuen and Mr. Tai Kan, new Civil Governor and Co-Director of Military Affairs, are getting more serious day by day because of the refusal of the Central Government to remove Mr. Tai Kan. The former is now using military force to hinder the movements of the latter at Lungchang and other cities between Chengtu and Chungking and it is feared that unless the Central Government adopt a strong attitude to solve the problem between the two rivals, the armed conflict between Chen Yi and Chou Chun concerning the Tuchunship at Chengtu may repeat itself between Lo and Tai.

The Provincial Assembly of Szechuen charges General Lo is too young and inexperienced and his sudden promotion to the highest military post in that Province has angered old military officers. The desire of Lo, they say, is to hold both civil and military powers in his hands in order to co-operate with the South-Western Provinces against Peking in case of need, while Tai Kan wants to support the Central Government.

The Central Government intends to appoint Lieut.-General Liu Chenghao, who joined General Tsai Ao after the fall of Suifu in March last, as Acting Tuchun of Szechuen and transfer Lo to the post of Civil Governor while Mr. Tai will be ordered to return to his original post of Civil Governor of Kweichow as a compromise for the present in order to avoid trouble in Szechuen at this critical time.

Feng Kuo-chang Favored

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, October 15.—The question of the election of a Vice-President is attracting most attention in political circles. The general belief is that General Feng Kuo-chang eventually will be elected. His election would tend in many ways to settle political conditions. So long as General Feng remains Tuchun of Kiangsu there is always a danger that serious friction may arise between him and General Chang Hsun, who shows no desire to accept the government's "invitation" to remove himself and his army from Hsuchowfu.

A rumor that Chang Hsun is to be appointed Tuchun of Kiangsu in the event of General Feng being elected Vice-President is scarcely credited. There would be serious opposition to such an appointment as Chang Hsun is most decidedly a persona non grata with the south. However Chang Hsun has just been given the 2nd class Ta-shou Paokwang Chiao-ho decoration, which suggests that the government is disposed to overlook the irregularity committed by the convocation of the recent conference at Hsuchowfu.

An impression is gaining ground that there is a prospect that things will settle down now that the republican anniversary has passed. As I have often pointed out there is no reason why the Chinese politicians should not pull together and press on with the work of reorganization. All that is required is mutual forbearance and goodwill.

A change in the tone of some of the more violent press organs which have hitherto done their utmost to create an atmosphere of hatred and suspicion, has been noticeable of late, and to whatever cause it may be due it is a good sign. It is beyond question that the unfavorable attitude of foreign financiers towards China's loan proposals has been largely due to the efforts of the "yellow" journals to exacerbate the feeling of mutual distrust of the politicians and the military.

Change in American Loan Contract Asked

China Would Revise Lines Contemplated in Consequence Of Russian Protest

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 18.—According to the Japanese Shuntien Jih-pao, Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, is negotiating with the American Siems-Carey Syndicate about changing the railway lines planned in connection with the loan of 200 million Dollars. These new negotiations are allegedly taken up in view of the Russian protest against the loan.

Parliament Favorable

In Parliamentary circles says The Peking Gazette a favorable view is said to be taken of the American Railway agreement recently concluded with the American firm of Messrs. Siems, Carey and Co. The agreement will be submitted for confirmation by Parliament immediately after the election of the Vice-President.

Fighters Mustn't Take Rewards by Civilians

Airman M. P. Draws Attention To Compensation Paid Men For Doing Duty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—Mr. Pemberton-Billing drew attention in Parliament, today, to the monetary rewards being offered to soldiers and sailors, by civilians, for the fulfilment of their duties. Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, stated that an Army Order forbidding officers to accept gifts is being issued.

Hongkong War Gift May Be Increased

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, October 17.—The Governor, addressing the Legislative Council, stated that the Colony may increase its proposed gift to the Imperial Government for the purposes of the war, if adequate and satisfactory ways and means of finance could be found.

One of the Craters Dug by Single Big French Shell

These four French soldiers kindly consented to make a human ladder of themselves in order that a war photographer might give the people at home an idea of the size of the crater which a big shell rips in the earth when it explodes. The picture was taken just after the French had captured a German position. The crater was dug by a huge French shell during the bombardment.

RUSSIANS SWEAR FACTS OF AUSTRIAN CRUELTIES

Consumptives Stripped and Confined 30 Days in Unheated Cells

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, October 14.—The following official despatch from Petrograd, dated October 8, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—Senator Krivtsov, President of the Extraordinary Commission of Enquiry, publishes the following facts derived from the testimony of the prisoners of war named below, who returned with the 79th detachment of invalids from Germany:—

Ensign Nicolas Rostovtsev, of the 56th Regiment of Jitemir, who was ill with tuberculosis, was stripped naked, by order of the administration of the hospital in Hart, near Amstetten, in April, 1916 and confined for thirty days and nights in an unheated cell, on the simple charge of having been suspected of enticing military prisoners to refuse to work.

Ensign Alexander Oliaz, of the 309th Regiment of Ovrutch and Privates Andrew Kopko and Savelyi Lisenko, testified that ten thousand Russian prisoners, mostly ill with cholera and typhus, caused by prolonged famine, were put in quarantine in June and July, 1915, in an Austrian camp in Tublia. The Austrian authorities afforded them absolutely no aid and gave them practically no food. Moreover, there was no water in the camp. The prisoners died in masses.

TAXATION REFORM

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 18.—Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, has submitted a bill to the Cabinet dealing with the reform of the salt revenue system, the increase of the Customs duties and the subsequent abolition of likin.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Oct. 20
Per R.V.F. s.s Poltava .....Oct. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru Oct. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru Oct. 26

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M.* Oct. 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Nov. 5

For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere Oct. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 29
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore .....Oct. 30

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 24, and here on October 27. Left Singapore on October 13, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

** To connect with the s.s. Ecuador or Nippon Maru at Yokohama, Japan.

U.S. Admitted British Warships Hadn't Gone Beyond Their Rights

Yet Emphatically Asked Them To Cease Patrolling Coasts; It Caused Irritation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 14.—In the House of Lords, today, Viscount Grey, replying to Earl Grey, said that he did not know whether the commanders of American destroyers had acceded to the request of the Commander of the German submarine U.-53 to clear out of the way in order to enable him to torpedo ships. He assumed that the American Government is investigating the matter.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs also stated that the United States admitted that British warships were not exceeding their rights in cruising off America, but requested them very emphatically not to patrol off their coasts, on the ground of the irritation it caused. British warships were instructed to comply with the request of the United States Government as far as possible.

MAJOR WM. REDMOND BACKS BROTHER'S CALL

Narrates Deeds Of Irish Division As Spur To Countrymen To Enlist

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 16.—Mr. John Redmond's brother, Major William Redmond, M. P. for East Clare, has issued an appeal to the Irish to immediately re-inforce the Irish Division. He records at length the gallant deeds of the Division during two years' fighting, in which it has won over 300 honors.

Major Redmond states that the Irish Division took over the Loos-Hulluch sectors of the line on March 26, where they were opposed by Bavarians of high *morale*. Our men had the disadvantage in ground and position, but, notwithstanding strong hostile attacks, they never lost a trench. Subsequently, they were subjected to two terrible gas-attacks.

The Division then proceeded to the Somme, marched for two days from the railway-stations in pouring rain, shared largely in the capture of Guillemont and took Ginchy.

He concludes: "It would be a thousand pities—indeed, it would be like the betrayal of our heroic dead—if the Divison ceased to be Irish." Major Redmond appeals to all who love Ireland to unite, irrespective of their creed or politics, to keep the Division Irish.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby said that, pending a decision by the Government regarding recruiting in Ireland, he would make an appeal for voluntary recruiting. The number of men who had joined between April 24 and October 12 was: Ulster 3,506, Munster 1,749, Leinster 3,081 and Connaught 469.

GAIN FOR RUMANIANS AT ROTHERTHURM PASS

Repulse Violent Attacks At Ojtuz, Tolgyes and Predeal; Retire at Toerzburger

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 16.—A Rumanian official communique states that vigorous fighting is proceeding on the Transylvanian front, especially at Rucar, where the Rumanians maintained their positions.

The communique reports: The enemy violently attacked our troops on the frontier at Ojtuz Valley, but were driven back. We repulsed enemy attacks at Tolgyes Pass and Predeal. At the latter place, we inflicted heavy loss on the enemy.

We occupied positions near Rotherthurm Pass, but were compelled to withdraw a little to the south, east of Toerzburger Pass.

Rumanians Are Forced From Conquered Ridge

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 15.—At the eastern front, we successfully engaged the enemy's rearguards. There was no important change in the passes or the Burzenland.

On both sides of the Szurduc pass, the Rumanian attacks were beaten back. The enemy were driven from the part of the ridge which they had occupied the day before yesterday.

At the front of Field Marshal von Mackensen, the situation remained unchanged.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, October 14.—South of Hatzeg, the enemy succeeded in taking a portion of the frontier ridge, but at night a counter-attack ejected them. The fighting is still going on for the possession of one height.

The south-eastern and the eastern frontier districts of Transylvania have been cleared from the enemy in rapid succession. At numerous places, the Rumanians have been thrown beyond the passes. Everywhere, especially in the Gyergyo Mountains, our troops captured whole detachments of Rumanians, who had been cut off.

October 16.—On the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier, no important changes are reported; the fighting is going on.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—The steamer Welsh Prince (4,934 tons) has been sunk.

The Weather

Cloudy, but fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 73.6 and the minimum 54.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.4 and 64.4.

ATHENS OCCUPIED BY ALLIES; URGENT CALL TO CABINET

Only Three Warships Left To Greece Also Seized By Entente

RE-INFORCE POLICE

Is Official Explanation Of New Move; All Traffic Controlled

DEBATE IN LONDON

Constantine's Brother Has Long Conference With Viscount Grey

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, October 17.—French and Italian bluejackets have been landed at the Piraeus and have occupied commanding points in Athens. It is officially explained that the purposes of the Allied occupation are to re-inforce the police.

About 1,200 bluejackets have been landed at the Piraeus. Some have been sent to the forts on the heights, while others are posted around the harbor, patrol the streets and control the railway and traffic to Athens.

Allied crews have taken possession of the Greek warships Averoff, Kilkish and Lemnos. The Greek crews have been landed and sent to Athens. (These three were the only warships left in Greece when the Allies recently took over the fleet.)

Cabinet Hastily Summoned

The Cabinet has hastily assembled.

There was an immense traffic during the night between Athens and the royal residence at Tatoi. All the Court officials were summoned to the Palace.

In an Order of the Day, King Constantine says: "Sailors! Your lips have tasted poison. New wounds are being inflicted every day. They have obliged you to leave the ships in which you carried the message of liberty to your Irredentist brothers.

"I congratulate you on your loyalty, not only as Commander in-Chief, but also as representative of the country which I have served and will serve. I hope your ships will soon be returned and your flag soon wave again."

Prince George Sees Grey

London, October 17.—Prince George of Greece had a prolonged interview with Viscount Grey, today.

Paris, October 17.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports: The Servians repulsed violent counter-attacks on the Belavoda and Cerna sectors. There was a violent artillery duel on the right bank of the Vardar.

Big Fight for Monastir To Florina Railwayline

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report. Headquarters, October 15.—There were strong hostile attacks to the west of the railway from Monastir to Florina, but all were fruitless. The attempts of the enemy to attack east of the railway were swept away. There was uninterrupted fighting at the Czerna bend, without bringing any change in the situation.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, October 15.—The enemy launched a strong attack with about one division against the sector between the road from Monastir to Klechtiura and the railroad. This attack was repulsed and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy. During the night, the attack was repeated twice, but likewise repulsed.

There was bitter fighting at the Czerna bend, but all enemy attacks were shattered in hand-grenade fighting. The partial attacks of the enemy against the heights south of Tarovo, the Basano height and Kukutash were successfully beaten off.

On the Struma, isolated feeble artillery fire and skirmishes occurred.

LAST HONORS ARE PAID TO REMAINS OF CHU-JUI

Burial of Late Progressive Military Governor of Chekiang at Haien

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Haien, Chekiang, October 16.—A host of friends of the late Chu Jui, for five years Military Governor of Chekiang Province, have gathered here from far and near during the past two days to pay their tribute of affection and esteem to his memory.

When the revolution of 1911 broke out Chu Jui, a graduate of the Military College of Nanking, held a captaincy in the imperial army. He immediately joined the revolutionary cause and as acting major led 3,000 Chekiang troops in the final assault on Nanking. He was soon appointed by the new government commander of the Sixth Division in Hangchow from which post he was quickly promoted to the Tutuhship of Chekiang. When he left Hangchow in April there were only two other provinces in the country over which the military governors had presided so long. His administration in Chekiang won not only general approval within the province but much attention and praise abroad.

Chu Jui was one more shining victim of the Great White Plague. Leaving Hangchow during the political upheaval which occurred in April he died on August 3 in Tientsin after an illness of more than three years.

His coffin left Tientsin on September 24 and reached Haien, his native place on September 30. High officials and erstwhile friends and admirers met the funeral cortege all along the way, paying their last tribute of respect. When the coffin approached Haien the whole population turned out lining the roads up which the procession passed and giving expression to their grief over the premature death of their fellow townsman who has written his name so high in the annals of the nation.

Haien is a beautiful little city twenty-seven miles south-east of Kashing. Silk, tea, rice and cotton are raised hereabouts in abundance. From the solitary pagoda which the little city boasts one looks out over a busy market hugging the canal shore outside of the west gate. The intramural city is almost exclusively residential. In the center of the residential district are the magnificent family residence and the splendid gardens of Dzo Foh-sien, one of the three ministers in Peking who in 1900 altered the Empress Dowager's telegram decreeing the death of all foreigners, thereby saving the lives of thousands of foreigners but losing their own heads. This splendid place the like of which is rapidly becoming rare in modern China stands nearby the ancestral home of Chu Jui, and the two families are said to be related. Beyond the city one looks out from his vantage place in the pagoda upon the "inland sea of China" where the steamers plying between Shanghai and Ningpo may be seen following their course between the shore and the chain of islands which follow the contour of the mainland. The whole countryside is under cultivation and the presence of many trees lends a charm to the landscape uncommon in China.

Amid these surroundings of quiet beauty, of general plenty, of substantialness and simplicity Chu Jui was born thirty-four years ago. Here after "life's fitful fever" he will sleep again mingling his dust with the soil from which he sprung.

Among those who have sent tokens of friendship and esteem are President Li Yuan-hung, Premier Tuan Chi-jui, General Feng Kuo-chang, the several ministers in Peking, the Military and Civil Governors of most of the provinces, the president of the National Senate, the principal officials of Chekiang and hundreds of others.

New Type of Machine Gun Motor Truck for U. S. Army

The picture shows one of the 300 new machine gun motor trucks with bodies especially built to accommodate a new type of machine gun recently adopted by the United States army and supplied to the troops along the Mexican border.

The truck carries one gun, two cases of ammunition, two gun operators, one of whom acts as the driver, and the other necessary equipment.

HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.

A full house witnessed and enjoyed "Quinney's" as presented by the Howitt Phillips Co. last evening. The story is one of an old curio dealer whose whole being is wrapped up in material things, until such time as his daughter, which character is charmingly portrayed by Miss Doris Phillips, proves that love is a factor to be dealt with also.

In the principal role of Quinney, Mr. Howitt gave to the audience one of the most admirable studies that it has been our privilege to witness. Miss Fladgate although having small scope in the chance of the typist to Mr. Quinney gave a commendable representation of a difficult role.

The other parts were ably sustained by Mr. Faulkner James and Mr. Dryden as Quinney's brother-in-law-in-trade—who had different conceptions of business integrity.

Tonight "The Morals of Marcus" will be staged.

French Outflank Germans' Center

(Continued from Page 1)

trenches west of Serre. Otherwise, there is nothing to report.

General Haig reported this evening: We bombarded the enemy's position in the neighborhood of Neuville St. Vaast, Wytschaete and north-east of Ypres. There was a considerable reciprocal artillery action south of the Ancre.

Our aeroplanes largely reconnoitered yesterday and attacked important military points. Numerous air-fights occurred.

Three enemy machines were destroyed, one driven to earth and many dispersed. One of our machines was brought down and six have not returned.

French and British Both Get Hold in German Line

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 15.—The strong artillery duel on both sides of the Somme is extending beyond the Ancre and northward and is increasing to the greatest violence between Courcelette and Rancourt, as well as at the front of Barleux and Ablaincourt. The British attacks north of Thiepval ended in hand-to-hand fighting in our lines.

At one place, the enemy gained a footing, but everywhere else we threw them out, inflicting heavy losses on them. Also in the sector of Les Boeufs, the enemy were repulsed.

The French attacked between Barleux and Ablaincourt. They gained a footing in the village and the sugar refinery of Genermont, but were beaten back everywhere else. The southern part of Ablaincourt is in our hands.

There was intermittent stronger artillery fire east of the Meuse.

SUMATRA REBELLION

2,000 Rebels Attack Soeralangeon For Two Hours

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 16.—A telegram to the Telegraaf from Weltevreden states that 2,000 rebels, for two hours, attacked Soeralangeon, north-west of Moera Roepit, in Sumatra. The Government buildings at Moera Roepit have not been damaged, but many houses have been plundered and the market-place burned down.

MUNICIPAL STAFF

The following changes were made in the Municipal Staff during the week ending October 14, according to the Municipal Gazette:

Police Force.—The service of Sergeant E. R. Engley will terminate on October 31, under medical certificate.

Public Works Department.—The temporary service of Assistant District Inspector D. R. Coleman terminated on October 9.

Educational Department.—The re-engagement of Mrs. Newcomb as temporary assistant mistress in the Public School for Boys is authorized with effect from September 6.

Mrs. K. Artindale is appointed temporarily as assistant matron in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, with effect from September 1.

Mrs. K. E. Brown is appointed non-resident assistant mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, with effect from October 6, on three months' probation.

SKEFFINGTON'S DEATH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 16.—The report of the committee of inquiry into the shooting of Mr. Shoehy Skeffington says that, apart from insanity, there can be no excuse for the conduct of Captain Colthurst. It animadverts on Captain Colthurst's failure to realise the elementary principles that the shooting of unarmed and unresisting civilians without trial constitutes murder, whether martial law has been proclaimed or not.

Tsar's Troops Under Unceasing Shellfire

Face Fierce Counter-Attacks; Germans Fail at Critical Time at Goldovichi

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 17.—An official communique reports: In the region north of Korynitza and near Bolshovice, north of Halicz, obstinate fighting continues, the enemy launching fierce counter-attacks, while there is an uninterrupted bombardment of great intensity.

Peking, October 14.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated October 13, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: During the night of October 12, the Germans, having shelled our trenches on the western bank of the Shara, in the region of the village of Goldovichi, assumed the offensive and nearly occupied part of a trench, but we ejected them by a counter-attack, inflicting heavy losses.

In the region south-west of Bubnov, our scouts attacked an enemy post, which fled. The scouts then captured an enemy trench and consolidated themselves in it.

In the region south-west of the village of Svisteliniki, on the River Narayuvka, the enemy attempted to press back our outposts, but were hurled back by our fire.

In the region of Seletin, on the River Suchava, in the wooded Carpathians, we felled an enemy aeroplane by rifle-fire. The machine caught fire while falling. The pilot and observer were made prisoners.

Summit of the Smotrec Recaptured by Germans

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 15.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: At the front west of Lutsk the increased fighting activity continued. The strong artillery fire, extending approximately on the front from Siriavoka on the Stokhod to east of Gorochov, was the introduction to Russian infantry attacks, which yesterday were limited to the wooded terrain south of Zaturcy and to the district of Bubnov and which were all repulsed. Also between the railroads from Bluhov and Bohutyn to Tarnopol and on the Narayovka the activity was more intense.

Army group of Archduke Karl: In the Carpathians, we re-captured the summit of the Smotrec, which had been lost on September 21. In the Kirlibaba sector, the Austro-Hungarian troops obtained some advantage by successful attacks and took 444 prisoners.

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, October 14.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: In Volhynia, most lively fighting is going on.

October 16.—At the so-called "three countries corner," south of the Dorna Vatra, the Russians have been pushed back across the Negril Rivulet. One officer, 217 men and two machine-guns remained in our hands. During the last fighting near Kirlibaba, five officers, 1,097 men and five machine-guns were captured; on the Smotrec 3 officers and 381 men.

At both places, the Russian counter-attacks were fruitless. In the Eludova sector, Bavarian battalions conquered some enemy positions.

On the Narayovka, on the upper Sereth and to the south-east of Asrodna, strong attacks were defeated and the enemy thrown back, under heavy losses.

General Terszianski's army was under heavy Russian artillery fire the whole day. On both sides of Zaturcy, the infantry of the enemy attacked several times, but were repulsed, under great losses, especially northward of the above village. The enemy again suffered a heavy failure.

Bank of China's New Hangchow Building Is Nearing Completion

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, October 18.—The new home of the Bank of China, on the Great Street, is nearing completion. The new quarters are being built on the Chin Ho Tang, where most of the banks and other important business establishments of the city are located. It is also near the entrance of the maloo from the City Railway Station to the Manchu City. It is reported that the Chekiang Bank has acquired a site in the same vicinity on which it plans to build later.

Tentative plans have been drawn for a building which will serve as the headquarters of the Chekiang Educational Society. The plans provide for a large lecture hall, offices, committee rooms, reading room, and store room for apparatus to be used in connection with a big public athletic field to be laid out adjacent to the building. This commendable establishment for which there is a genuine need will be located in the Manchu City.

The Chekiang Government Medical School is also planning to erect buildings in the near future on a campus which has been set aside by the government inside the Dzien Dong Gate, just north of the Manchu city. Plans have already been drawn and the building funds, though not in hand, have been granted by the government. This institution is one of only a few government medical schools of the country. Its president, Mr. Han, has gathered together a strong faculty and good work is said to be done on behalf of the large student body, part of which comes from other provinces.

Ground has been set aside not far from the proposed site of the Medical School for a campus on which the permanent plant of the Girls' Normal School will be established. This school under the charge of the late Mr. Chen who passed away during the past summer made rapid and substantial progress. It is provincial in its patronage and is wielding an influence on behalf of women's education which will become more and more province-wide in its outreach.

The bi-monthly meeting of the Fellowship Club of the Christian Churches of Hangchow is in session this afternoon. This club organized last spring includes in its membership the leading Christian workers of the city—employed and voluntary, Chinese and foreign, men and women. At its last meeting a survey of the church membership of the city was presented and discussed. This afternoon Mr. Dzen Peh-niu, principal of Auding Academy (a gentry-government school) speaks on "Ways in Which the Church Can Utilize its Members in Voluntary Service."

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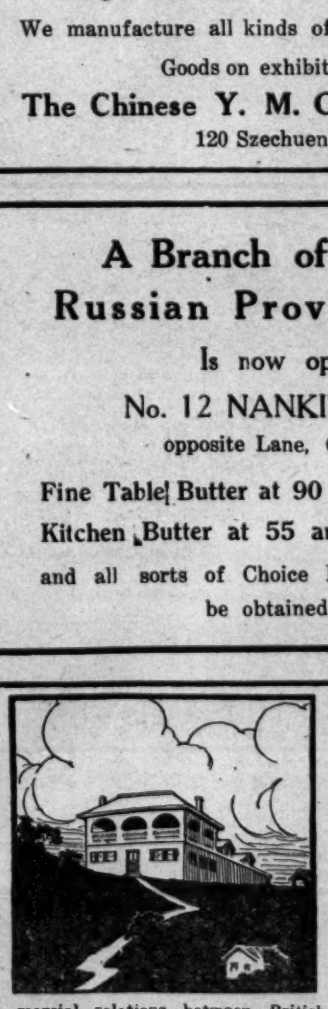

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DECLARE NINETY ALLIED DIVISIONS ANNIHILATED ON SOMME BATTLELINE

Berlin Critic Seeks to Demonstrate German Reserves Exist in Abundance

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 14.—The military critic of the Deutscher Ueberseedienst writes: The heavy sacrifices paid by the British and French for the recapture of each square yard on the Somme are proved by the fact that, during three months and a half, about 90 fresh divisions were practically annihilated, so that it was necessary to withdraw them for ever. These divisions disappeared completely from the battle line.

55 divisions could be engaged in the combat twice only, in consequence of their big losses, 15 were engaged 3 times and only one remained so intact that it could enter the combat four times. Four divisions after their second engagement were routed to such a point that they had to be employed at some calmer section of the front, but on critical days they were thrown again into the fray, together with other divisions, for which the calculation is not yet terminated.

Just as did General Joffre, now General Sir Douglas Haig feels obliged to draw a balance of the battle of the Somme. His review about the battle, which has been raging already more than three months, was published a few days ago. In it, the commander takes a view which is curiously opposed to that of the French Commander-in-Chief, who considers the gain of terrain as the main result.

The British general says that the "uninterrupted systematic pressure of the armies of the Entente must finally exhaust the *morale* and the material forces of the Central Powers, especially the still existing reserves of war material." These so-called tactics of wearing out, by which the great decision of the war is expected, have, however, accomplished very little, which is proved by the great successes of the Central Powers.

If the Central Powers still have such forces at their disposal and if they still are able to carry out such gigantic offensives, then their reserves cannot be exhausted, but, on the contrary, there must still exist a considerable abundance of forces. The glorious victories gained by these troops in the Balkans and in Transylvania, after having fought on the Somme and in Galicia, further prove that their *morale* cannot have been lowered by the "systematic pressure," but rather has improved.

That the German troops cannot take the offensive in all theaters of war at the same time must be self-evident to everybody who knows the extent of the fronts on which Germany is fighting today. While the British front is only 135 kilometers long and the French 530, Germany is fighting on a front of 1,700 kilometers.

In that theater of war where, according to the unanimous declaration of the Allied Powers, the decision of the war must be reached, that is, the Balkans, the Central Powers have victoriously gained the initiative. There they dictate the law of action to their enemies. The plan of the Allies in the Balkans completely failed, in spite of Rumania's entrance into the conflict.

Rumania, which was expected to bring the decision, today is rather a brake to the Allies and no advantage, especially since, at present, the Russian armies are meeting with a complete failure of their offensive in Galicia, suffering enormous losses and therefore are debilitated to such a degree that they are obliged to leave Rumania to her fate for the time being. The Allies, from time to time, repeat the asseveration that Germany is exhausted, but these are merely empty words and advertising, in order to impress neutrals and stimulate their own nations and armies.

The victorious defence in the east and west and the energetic offensive of the Central Powers in Transylvania and in the Balkans proves better than any words the fact of the unshaken force and the military superiority of the Central Powers. Britain had hoped to wear the German forces out by the present offensive on the Somme, but this can already be considered a failure.

It is the aggressor who will be worn out more than the defender. The figures of the sanguinary losses, which were published by the Daily Mail recently, speak a language which ought to be grave and impressive for Britain. Besides, these figures do not contain all the extraordinarily heavy losses suffered during the last three weeks by the British and French in the most terrific battle of the Somme.

Already now, the enfeebling of their regiments is a source of serious worry, not only for France, which already bleeds to death, but also for Britain, who, until now, boasted of inexhaustible reserves. Already, the London Times raises her warning voice.

How little the Allies succeeded in exhausting the material and the forces of Germany by the "uninterrupted systematic pressure" and how little the German confidence in victory is shaken was also proved by the splendid result of the last war loan. These 10.5 milliards tell the whole world that Germany has fully made up her mind to carry out the war until the victorious end.

A diary of a soldier from New Zealand, who fell on September 20, in the vicinity of Flers, proves the demoralisation and the state of shattered nerves among the British soldiers on the Somme. He wrote on June 25: "The mine-throwers are the worst of all; they really are a hellish invention. No wonder that several comrades suffered nerve shocks."

Under date September 17: "The last three hours we crouched together in a sap full of smoke, mud and flying steel splinters. I hope it will not last any longer. If I only would be relieved."

Finally, he writes: "We are driven forward like a flock of sheep, many times under command of incompetent men. When we arrive, nobody seems to know what we have to do."

REICHSTAG DEBATE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, October 12.—The newspapers comment on yesterday's debate in the Reichstag. They point out that all parties had sent forward their recognized leaders and their best orators, thus establishing a distinguished level of discussion. All the newspapers agree that the will of the nation has become a new expression.

They all appreciate the masterful discussion about the origin of the war by the Radical member, Dr. Naumann and the Socialist member, Dr. David. Both related how, on July 30, 1914, the atmosphere seemed cleared by the understanding reached in London between Sir Edward Grey and the German ambassador, Prince Lichnowski, with the agreement of the Russian ambassador, the Count of Benckendorff. A further step to the maintenance of peace was made when the German Chancellor obtained from Austria-Hungary the acceptance of this program.

But all this work was undone by the Russian mobilisation, which could have been easily prevented. If Britain had acted towards Russia in the same way as Germany did towards Austria-Hungary, then the world war would have been avoided. Since Britain did not take this step and since the Russian war party thereby felt themselves supported by Britain the war became unavoidable. The newspapers unanimously state that these facts settle the question of the moral guilt.

Hearst In Defence On British Charges

Declares News Agency's Crime Was in Refusing to Publish Distorted Reports

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, October 14.—An editorial of the New York American comments upon the refusal of the British government to allow the International News Service to use mail and cable facilities and charging them with giving out garbled and distorted news, and says: "The Government not only lies, but knows it lies. The International News Service has been debarred because it had refused to garble and to distort the news in the way the British government wanted it garbled and distorted.

"The giving out of garbled and distorted news is an unforgivable crime. The International News Service would not willingly suppress true news, garble true news or distort true news and disseminate false and lying news, just to suit the British censorship and the British government.

"The paper adds that the Hearst newspapers, which control the service, have steadily maintained a correct attitude of neutrality and have refused either to be imposed upon by the British government's campaign of falsehood, misrepresentation, braggadocio and concealment, or to take British applause or more substantial British pay for spreading the British propaganda in America. For this and no other reason, the British government stooped to one of its characteristic acts of petty vindictiveness.

The editorial says further: "Great Britain is in need of loans and, therefore, it is necessary to make both Britain and America believe that Germany is at the point of collapse. In order to accomplish this end, the British government has spent millions of Dollars sustaining its own press bureaux and bribing newspapers and other publications, as well as politicians and speakers in Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Rumania, Greece and, above all, to our bitter shame, in America. And because the International News Service would not prostitute its functions to this shameful secret service, the vengeance of the British government is visited upon us.

RUSSIA'S CASUALTIES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 14.—A most sanguinary tribute had been paid by the 4th Siberian corps, which from August 31 to September 3 lost from 13,000 to 14,000 men near Bubnov. Besides this, the 10th Siberian Rifles, which are attached to the 4th army corps, lost from 5,000 to 6,000 men before Korytnica. The 4th Rifle Division, during three days only, from August 31 to September 2, lost at the same place 4,000 to 5,000 men. The total losses near Korytnica, according to conservative calculations, amount to 14,500 men.

The central recognizing office at Kiev, according to a Swiss paper, numbers the Russian casualties from June 1 until October 2 at 76,000 officers and 922,500 men, which in round figures is a million. These gigantic figures are only comprehensible if one considers the high Russian losses before the separate sectors of our front.

This means that, before the army group of General von Linsingen, which is the sixth part of the eastern front only, during the month of September, the Russian losses were 62,000 to 68,000 men, as calculated by a responsible authority. These figures are probably below the real losses.

Similar figures are given in a report of the war correspondent of the Berliner Lokalanzeiger of October 11, with regard to the army sector of General von Bohm-Ermolli. There it has been ascertained that the Siberian Army Corps, which was the best, was simply annihilated.

Among the prisoners of one corps, which still was called a Siberian, 75 per cent were southern Russians and 25 per cent Tartars, Jews and other nationalities. Some non-commissioned officers declared that nearly all Siberian regiments not only lost their normal standing, but also the reserves had been destroyed.

G.$50,000,000 IN CARGO HELD UP BY U.-BOATS

In Philadelphia Alone; Berlin Asserts Promise to U. S. Has Not Been Broken

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, October 14.—The extent to which the allied shipping is held up as a result of the German submarine activity on the Atlantic coast is shown in a report from Philadelphia, which says that the value of the cargo being detained in Philadelphia is estimated at $50,000,000 gold.

Berlin, October 14.—The British wireless Poldhu service says that the German submarine U. 53 torpedoed ships and in some cases sank them. Regarding this report, a competent authority makes the following statement: "The war against commerce near the coast of the United States is carried on according to the rules of the German promise, which means that merchantmen can be stopped and that, after being searched and the crew and passengers are in safety, the ship can be sunk under certain conditions. These are that the hostile or neutral steamer involved is carrying contraband and that the military situation makes it impossible to bring the steamer captured as a prize into a port. By no means, however, does this mean that the merchantmen can be sunk by a torpedo without previous warning."

According to further reports of Reuter from Washington, the American authorities are said to be afraid that very complicated questions of neutrality may rise if the submarines operate in such a vicinity to the American coast and that this equals a blockade. With regard to this point, it is stated that the German sea forces are entitled to carry on the cruiser war everywhere in the open seas and that the territorial rights of neutral states are carefully respected.

To call this warfare a blockade is, of course, out of question, since only hostile ships were stopped as prizes or such neutral vessels as carried contraband. Blockade means the capture of all ships steering towards the blockade line without regard to flag and cargo.

The question of the Journal of Commerce: "Is it necessary that our coast is a base for German submarines?" must be consider as superfluous, since the U.53, when touching Newport, did not even make use of the right to fill up her fuel or to take victuals to which every man-of-war is entitled. No American citizen of commonsense will believe that secret depots for supplying German submarines could be established at the American coast.

Curiously opposed to these many complaints is the fact that British cruisers since the beginning of the war have been watching the American coast and approach the port of New York so closely that they can be seen from the roofs of tall buildings with bare eyes.

DENY POISON BOMBS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 14.—The Poldhu wireless service on October 12 again spread the calumny that, when the German seaplanes attacked Constanza, they dropped poisoned sweets and victuals and also bombs with cholera bacilli. The shamelessness and meanness of such news can be surpassed only by the credulity and stupidity which the British attribute to their Allies.

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Austrians Officially Charge Atrocities To Account of Rumanians

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 13.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The Austro-Hungarian authorities officially state how the Rumanians in Transylvania have violated the law of nations and behaved in the most barbarous way.

At Fogaras, a portion of the German and Hungarian population was rounded up by the Rumanians, driven to the banks of the river Alt and then forced into the water with knouts. Rumanian soldiers were standing on both banks of the river and drove back into the river those who attempted to reach the land.

At this place, the river has a width of about 20 meters and at some parts a depth of 60 meters. It is said that the Rumanian soldiers who were participating in these atrocities were hopelessly intoxicated, which is quite plausible, since at Fogaras the Rumanians collected all liquors and spirits in barrels. The commander of the 4th Rumanian division, General Silionescu, took the entire valuable furniture out of a house at Fogaras and carried it to the railway station, whence he sent it to his home by the railway. In Fogaras, all the German and Hungarian shops were looted and the goods stolen. The Rumanian military authorities requisitioned all the horses, cattle and large stores, without giving either money or requisition receipts to the proprietors.

The barbarous conduct of which the Rumanian troops are accused and which is the object of neutral investigations is narrated by the war correspondent of the Berliner Lokalanzeiger, who writes from the Rotherthurm Pass, on October 9, that those who buried the dead found that, between the dead enemies, German and Austrian brothers were lying, prisoners who were tied together and shot by these murderers, when they saw that they were surrounded. Our soldiers showed these German and Austro-Hungarian victims of Rumanian bestiality to their comrades, so that they also could see with their own eyes and examine this incredible brutality.

They also showed them proofs of Rumanian thievery and looting of even their own carts, full of stores and goods, which they had taken away from houses where they had been billeted. An officer's trunk which had burst and then was turned upside down, was lying in the open. It was filled to the top with such booty as colored embroidered Transylvanian laces for women, china, Bibles, bronze statuettes and German books.

Greek King Fancies Rumania Won't Last Another Two Weeks

Fears Entering War, As Then 'Irresistible Germans' Would March Over Greece

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, October 14.—According to a London despatch, the King of Greece, replying to a high diplomatic personage, who beseeched him to change his policy, said: "I am convinced that, within two weeks, Rumania will no longer exist. If Greece went to war, then, after the conquest of Rumania, the irresistible German forces would be directed against Greece and she would share the fate of Servia and Rumania."

According to a London telegram, Mr. John Dillon, an Irish Nationalist member, complained in the House of Commons that the Premier, Mr. Asquith, had given no assurances that the utmost resources would be employed to help Rumania in her hour of trial and to save her from the fate of Belgium and Servia. Mr. Dillon said: "If we allow Rumania to be overrun, we will never beat Germany. There have been sinister rumors that the British government regards the Salonica expedition with an evil eye."

The London Times publishes an interview which was granted to its correspondent with the Rumanian army by the King of Rumania, in the course of which the monarch appeals to the Allies not to permit his country to suffer the fate of Belgium and Servia. The King said the Rumanian will not falter in allegiance to the cause of the Allies, nor can the enemy wean them from their faith in their allies, yet the Rumanians pray that despite their existing exigencies and their own huge problems, the Allies will not allow the affairs of Rumania to pass into the back of their minds, as the country has staked her all in this conflict.

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News and Views in the World of Books

Love's Inferno

A German Novelist's Notable Story of the War

Love's Inferno. By Dr. Edward Stilgebauer. Translated by C. Thieme. New York: Brentano's. $1.35 (gold).

A Novel of unique character is this story of the war, perhaps the strangest, the least to be expected, of all the multitude of books the war has called forth. And surely of all the fiction it has inspired none has cried out with more passionate protest against the horrors of the war or held a more accusing finger at the German Emperor as its responsible cause. Nevertheless, the author is a German and wrote his novel in that tongue. His material viewpoint is from the German side, as the action all takes place either in Germany at the beginning of the conflict or later on within the German lines in the battle zone. But spiritually the book is the agonized cry of a revolting conscience against what the author's own country has done.

In order to write and publish the book Dr. Stilgebauer exiled himself from his native land, and in consequence of its publication he does not now dare return to Germany, where, also, it is forbidden to own, sell or read the volume. It was published in a Dutch translation in Holland a year ago, and appeared in German in Switzerland last Spring.

The primary purpose of Dr. Stilgebauer is to scourge the makers of the war mainly by picturing the awful deeds of the battlefield. But as a vessel in which to offer the draft of human blood, he fashions a human, pitiful love story. The young wife of a Prussian Major, fair and sweet, and of fine intelligence and high soul, loves better than she does her husband and is loved by a Captain in the same regiment. She had married the Major, nearly twice her age, only to save her father from ruin. Their affection is innocent, but the Major suspects them and manoeuvers his troops on the front in France in such a way as to compass, if possible, the death of the Captain. Instead, the Captain saves his life on the battlefield, and the Major, stung by remorse for his treachery to a friend, when the Captain is killed by an angry peasant in a French village, goes wild for revenge and lets loose upon the people of the town a whirlwind of slaughter and destruction.

Dr. Stilgebauer writes with moving eloquence, out of the depths of a heart moved to passionate revolt, and with a notable power of poetic feeling and expression. His short, often unfinished sentences, are like flashes of lightning out of whose flame springs a briefly glimpsed but unforgettable picture. His German officers are roughly sketched, but they carry the sense of personality, and in some degree that they make understandable the psychological problem offered by men who can do the atrocious deeds he pictures them as guilty of and afterward weep in remorse over their memories.

Scorn and horror speak in almost every reference to the German Emperor, who, whenever he is mentioned by name, is called merely "the King of Prussia." "The Imperial incendiary of the universe" is one of the characterizations of him, and the battle of Ypres is described as "the storm created by the callous brain of one man out of ambition, in sin, shame, and disgrace." No Belgian, no writer of any other nation, has voiced more poignant or more beautiful laments over the ruin of her cities than does this German who cries out:

"Louvain! Louvain! Louvain! Like a cry of torture, the unforgettable name is as immortal as Troy. Lovely Louvain, with the crown of thorns on your head, you who once wore the fairest crown of all Belgium's cities!"

At the bottom of Dr. Stilgebauer's feeling against the war and against the Kaiser seems to be that resentment which some of the German peoples are said to harbor against the headship which Prussia has taken in German affairs. For in an article on the war in a Dutch journal last Spring he said:

"It is not this German people which is burdened by this immense guilt. Those who denounce the German nation forget that once there was a time when one studied German history. This still happened in the years of Schiller's manhood and Goethe's old age. But then it gave way to Prussian history, which starts from the ascendency of the Great Elector, glorifies the personality and acts of Frederick II., places Bismarck in the center of the universe, and finds a so-called artistic expression in the Berlin Triumphal Avenue. . . This Prussian Mechanish, not Germany, is now assailed by Europe and the whole world in defense of their most sacred creed. . . The nursery rhymes sing of the German but not of the Prussian, not of the Berlin people; therefore cast away whatever Prussian there be in you and become German again!"

GREAT SNAKES!

Great Snakes! By William Caine. New York: John Lane Co. $1 (gold) net.

The announcement of a new book by William Caine is sure to give pleasure to those who have experience of this diverting genius. "But She Meant Well" and "Hoffman's Chance" have won for Mr. Caine a place in the hearts of all who do not dislike books that make them laugh. For laugh the world did at the amazing infant who made life complicated for her family and friends in "But She Meant Well" and at the young bohemians of "Hoffman's Chance."

Well, the world will laugh at "Great Snakes!" Mr. Caine's latest book (may it be far from his last!) is pure farce, but the farce of a really great jester. It is a joyous and irresponsible escapade, out of which the writer seems to be getting as much fun as the reader. And that is saying a great deal.

The snakes of the title are hallucinatory, the apparitions of delirium tremens. Or, rather, they are supposed to be hallucinatory by a man who thinks he has delirium tremens, but they actually are real. Or, rather, they are not real because they are a pink blindworm. Or, rather—

But what is the use of attempting to explain the plot of this delicious bit of nonsense? Let it be, instead, stated that the ingredients are an amiable dipsomaniac, a venturesome and resourceful doctor, an elderly gentleman much crushed in spirits, his majestic wife, (an indefatigable temperance worker) a delightful young girl, an affectionate curate, a tramp, a cab driver, and a blindworm, pink in color and gentle in disposition. These ingredients are most dexterously mixed, and the result is an hour's undiluted fun for the lucky reader.

THE NEST-BUILDER

The Nest-Builder. By Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale. F. A. Stokes Company. $1.35 (gold).

An aspirant for honors in a new field, Mrs. Hale appears with her first novel. Already successful as actress, lecturer, and author of a book of close observation and keen thinking upon the feminist problem, she now comes forth as a novelist who endeavors to interpret some of the dark ironies and mysteries of life. The love with which life traps unwary creatures—and are not all the children of men unwary when love sets the snare?—and through their deepest, most vital instincts betrays them into treason to their finest aspirations is the theme, when viewed from one angle of her story. Viewed from another, it might be an exposition of the surpassing value of man's soul, since God sometimes exacts from him so high a price before allowing it to be manifest in his body. Wedding the two angles together and giving the result concrete expression, the theme is the marriage of two people of diverse temperaments, the man the creator of art, caring for life, for love, only as they help to express beauty in forms of art, the woman the creator of the race, holding all things subservient to the nest-building instinct which perpetuates and conserves the race.

For a little while they are very happy, though difficulties are many, and then, when material success comes they begin to find each other out to see by what vast spaces they are separated. When they come finally to the attempt to explain to each other definitely their demands of life she tells him: "My idea of life is to have a person and work that you love, and then to build—both of you—a place, a position; to have friends, to be part of the community—so that your children, the immortal part of you, may grow up in a more and more enriching atmosphere." And he cries out at this:

"It isn't life at all, this deadly, petty, intricate day by day, surrounded by things and more things. The hopeless, unalterable tameness of it! . . . The colors, the scents, and the cruel tang of life! All these I want to see and feel, and translate into pictures. I want you with me—beautiful and free—I want us to drink life eagerly together as if it were heady wine."

Afterward he decides: "I never wanted a wife—I see that now. I wanted to snare the very spirit of life and make it my own—you looked a vessel fit to carry it."

Mrs. Hale has made both her Stefan Byrd and his wife Mary very real individuals, and she has skillfully sketched the backgrounds out of which they emerge, embodiments of the two opposing principles of life. The girl, however, is better, more convincingly backgrounded than the man, doubtless because in writing of her beginnings in an English cathedral town Mrs. Hale wrote of something of which she knew, while in trying to picture the life of the boy in a Michigan village with a New England father and a Bohemian mother she was depending entirely on her imagination. This part does not all ring quite true, but, nevertheless, she makes graphic his childhood and youth of unhappiness and revolt and his longing for beauty and for the power to express in form and color his conceptions of beauty. As he grows into bigness of stature as an artist there is always in his pictures the suggestion of rapid movement, of wings, and flight. What he loves most in his wife is that out of her beauty and vitality he gets spiritual wings, inspiration, and he says to her when they finally learn how far apart they are, "Oh, Mary, you have lost your wings!"

But afterward, after he has given the strength and agility of his own body to France, in the trenches at the front, and has found his soul thereby, he sees that what, in those impatient days, he was fleeing from in his art was not the ugliness of life, but the ugliness of his own spirit, its selfishness and egotism and unwillingness to accept the facts and responsibilities of life.

The first part of the story takes place on board an Atlantic liner coming westward, where the English girl and the Bohemian-American artist meet, have a whirlwind courtship, and with the sublime audacity of youth, decide to put their two poverties and hopes together, and marry as soon as they go on shore. Mrs. Hale writes very well, indeed, with good taste and distinction, and with a happy faculty of phrasing vividly the spirit of a scene or of an occasion in a few words. When she mentions Stefan Byrd's possession of his "demon of disparagement" she makes graphic the spirit of cynic humor and scoffing ill-temper which frequently animates him. And a few sentences which tell of the effect in New York when the Lusitania was sunk catch and make vivid the feeling of horror which held the city.

There are several individual and lifelike people in the story, but Stefan and Mary Byrd are the best of them. The others sometimes have the air of being there for the sake of the story, but Mary and Stefan are there for their own sakes, original creations, pulsing with life, creating and finally interpreting and illumining their own problem in life; the problem which has agonized many another couple, and will wring the hearts of many another man and woman for ages yet to come.

THE LIGHT OF PARNELL

The Light of Parnell. By John W. Appel. Philadelphia: The Heidelberg Press.

The "parnell" of this story's title is a mountain in Southern Pennsylvania; the "Light" refers to a light in a tower high up on the mountain top which served as a guide and beacon for runaway slaves in the days before the war. The home surmounted by the tower was a station on the "Underground Railway," and not far away was the mountain cove where John Brown assembled the "Friends of Freedom," stored his motley collections of weapons, and organized his raid on Harper's Ferry. John Brown himself is a prominent figure in all the early part of the tale, but the events leading up to and culminating in the raid fill only the first third of its pages. Afterward the other chief characters are carried into and through the war. There are accounts and descriptions of skirmishes and battles that took place in the beautiful mountain region of Southern Pennsylvania and Northern Virginia, and some of the famous commanders upon both sides of the war ride across the pages. The story reaches its climax with the battle of Gettysburg, in the success-winning preparations for which the young hero bears an important part through carrying an important message on a difficult journey.

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AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

Doubleday, Page and Co. announce the publication of a volume of selections from the works of President Wilson, made by Richard Linthicum, bearing the title, "Wit and Wisdom of Woodrow Wilson."

The Scribners have ready two books of special interest to all admirers of the late F. Hopkinson Smith. One is the novel, "Enoch Crane," which Mr. Smith had planned and begun before his death and which his son, F. Berkeley Smith, has finished along the lines his father had worked out. In a preface he describes the complete and elaborate synopsis, closely resembling the scenario of a play, and enriched with side notes of detail which his father had prepared. The book is a story of New York; its chief scenes are in one of the old houses in Waverley Place. The other Hopkinson Smith book is a new and cheaper edition of his "In Dickens's London," which will contain all of the twenty-four full-page illustrations of the original edition.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are bringing out James M. Beck's "The War and Humanity," publication of which had to be postponed for some weeks on account of the author's trip to England and France. The work will present an analysis of the rights and immunities of noncombatants and of the duty of the United States in the European war.

Reginald Wright Kauffman's new novel, "The Mark of the Beast," is in train for early publication by the Macaulay Company. He has spent so much work and care upon it that it is said every paragraph in the book has been rewritten at least five times.

Phyllis Bottome, whose new romance, "Thee Dark Tower," will shortly be published by the Century Company, is the granddaughter of Margaret Bottome, the founder and first President of the King's Daughters' Society. Miss Bottome is the daughter of an American clergyman, but has lived in England ever since her childhood, when her father was rector of a chruch in Jamaica, L. I. Afterward he accepted a difficuult slum parish in London, and when she grew up she aided in his work, her special line being a big boys' club.

Three novels which Doubleday, Page and Co. publish are "The Crizzly King," by James Oliver Curwood, which has as its hero a huge Rocky Mountain grizzly bear which adopts a motherless black bear cub and is at peace with the world until he meets his first man; "The House of Fear," by Wadsworth Camp, a mystery and detective story written about an old legend concerning one of New York's most celebrated and historic theaters, and "The Bird House Man," by Walter Prichard Eaton, the story of a matchmaker and mender of hearts in a New England village.

Kathleen Norris's first magazine story was sent to the Atlantic Monthly, which rejected it, and then in turn to twenty-five other magazines, all of which returned it. Then she began at the top of her alphabetical list again and sent it a second time to the Atlantic Monthly, which then accepted and published the story.

Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, sister of Hilaire Belloc and author of several novels of strong, absorbing plot and fine workmanship, of which the latest, "Good Old Anna," was a recent publication, comes on the French side of her ancestry of a long line of fighters. She had four great-uncles who were Generals under Napoleon, her great-grandfather was a Colonel of the Berwick Brigade, which fought for the Pretender, as a child she herself went through the Franco-Prussian war in the region occupied by the Germans, and since the outbreak of the present war seveneten of her relatives have been fighting or have been killed in their French Army.

D. Appleton and Co. publish a new novel by Amelia E. Barr, her sixty-third volume, entitled "Profit and Loss." They will also have a new novel by George Gibbs, "Paradise Garden," the story of what happens to a young man who has been brought up by an eccentric millionaire father in complete ignorance of the female sex, and a new "Emmy Lou" book by George Madden Martin, "Emmy Lou's Road to Grace."

McHarg and Balmer's mystery novel, "The Blind Man's Eyes," has won favor in England, where The London Times pronounces it an American sensational novel whose craftsmanship is of such superior quality that the book will bear a second reading.

Herbart Quick, who has lately been appointed by the President to the Board of Farm Loans, is the author of several books, of which "The Good Ship Earth" and "The Brown Mouse" are the best known.

Henry Holt and Co. have ready a work on "Health Insurance," by I. M. Rubinow.

William Newton Clarke, whose biography has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons, was an alumnus of Colgate University, Class of '61, and was Professor of Theology that institution from 1890 till 1908, when at his request on account of poor health he was made lecturer on Christian Ethics.

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can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home
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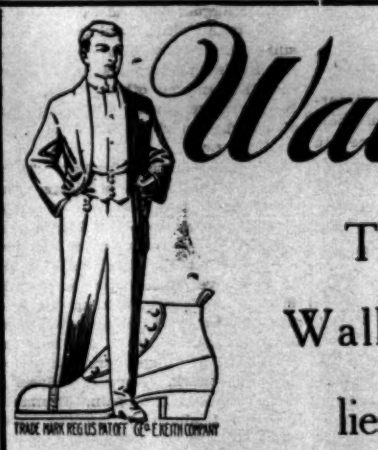
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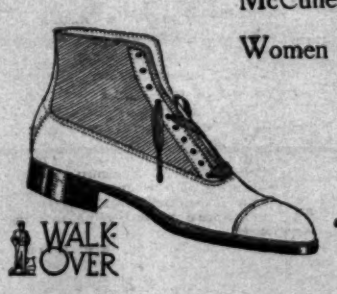
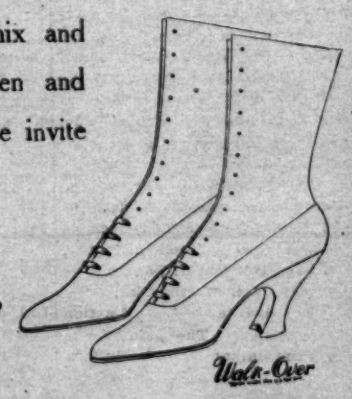
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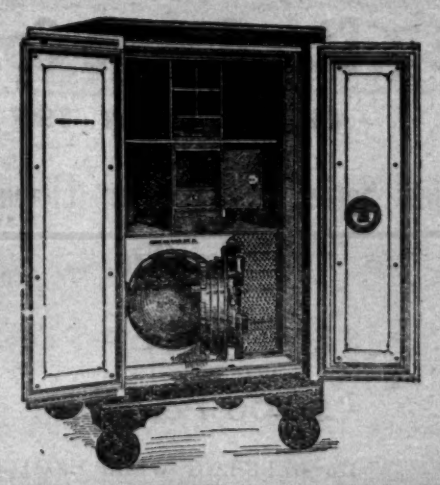
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SOLDIERS BREAK FROM PHILIPPINES PRISON

One Shot Down at Fort McKinley—Others Still At Large

Manila, September 21.—Three general prisoners at Fort William McKinley made a break for liberty this morning, two of the men making good their escape, while the third, Bishop Collier, colored, Ninth Cavalry, was shot down by a sentry on post, as he was running across the officers line, and is now in the post hospital suffering from a bullet would in the hip. The men who escaped and who are thought to be in hiding in the heavily wooded Hills near McKinley, are Sam Rembly, 2nd Field Artillery, serving one year for violation of military laws, and Willie Williams, colored, 9th Cavalry, a four-year man, convicted of a similar offense.

Posses of soldiers were immediately formed when the men escaped, and the hills are now being scoured in an attempt to round up the fugitives. At noon today, it was stated that they were surrounded. No resistance is expected as the men are believed to be without weapons.

The breaks took place at different times this morning, the first being that of Collier, serving a five-year term in the military prison, who about nine o'clock—while on duty near the reservation post office, and guarded by Private Virgil L. James, Troop E, 15th Cavalry—made a sudden dash for liberty, running behind nearby buildings. James immediately commanded the man to halt, and when he was unheeded set out in pursuit of the fugitive. Several provost guards also took up the chase. As Collier was drawing away from his pursuers, James again commanded the man to halt. Upon his failure to do this, James, who was armed with a rifle, fired several shots into the ground. These only added speed to the convict's flight. Raising his rifle, James took quick aim at the man's feet, and brought him down with a shot through the hip, on his first attempt.

The other two prisoners, Rembly and Williams, were doing duty on the police wagon, and when at a lonely point on the post, broke from the sentries and dived into the heavy brush at the roadside, disappearing immediately from view. The sentries, after making ineffectual attempts to head the men off, sent in an alarm, and hastily formed posses set out in pursuit of the men, making wide detours through the hills, in order to circumvent all avenues of escape.

Immediately after the shooting of Collier, Sentry James was placed in the guard house, pending an official investigation, and the wounded man was taken to the hospital. James will probably be given his liberty as soon as the investigating board of officers has gathered the details of the shooting.

Shipping Bulletins

Delayed two days in her arrival in Yokohama by a rough voyage to Japan from the United States, the s.s. Kamakura Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha reached Shanghai yesterday morning. Captain I. Noma, who has long commanded N. Y. K. trans-Pacific liners, said that he had on no previous occasion encountered such foggy weather as prevailed during the last voyage. Just one day out of Victoria the Kamakura ran into such a dense fog that the Captain stopped his ship and kept the fog horn going incessantly.

Seven days out of Seattle, the Kamakura Maru encountered a violent storm which Captain Noma yesterday described as being one of the worst he had experienced. Forced by a strong north-easterly gale, the Kamakura Maru drifted more than 200 miles from her regular course. Though the storm raged fiercely, the passengers were able to have a glimpse of Mount Kanatsu, 8,000 feet, the highest mount in the Aleutian group. The vessel suffered no damage from the storm.

Among the passengers on the Kamakura Maru are Mrs. H. B. Menzies who comes to China to join her husband who is a missionary, the Rev. and Mrs. Taylor and their child and the Rev. and Mrs. Harcourt and three children, all missionaries returning to India after furloughs in America. Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Hall, of Seattle also come to China where Dr. Hall will practice medicine. Among other passengers are Mr. F. E. Bauer and Mr. A. A. Penney, returning after a trip to Alaska.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. Charles Wood, from shore has gone 2nd officer on the Kiangyu.

Mr. W. Hetherington, act. chief officer on the Kiangteen has gone 2nd officer on the Anping.

Mr. B. Juul, from short leave, has gone chief officer on the Poochi.

Mr. G. W. Watkins, act. chief officer on the Poochi has gone 2nd officer on the Poochi.

Mr. G. Wilson, 2nd officer on the Poochi has gone same rank on the Kiangteen.

Mr. E. B. Green, from short leave has gone chief officer on the Kiangteen.

SPORTS ◙ Latest News of Athletic World ◙ GOSSIP

Gallops of The Ponies in Training for The Autumn Races

Wednesday, October 18, 1916

Pony.	Rider.	¼ mile.	½ mile.	¾ mile.	1 mile.	1¼ miles.	1½ miles.	1¾ miles.	2 miles.	Last quarter.
Hazelnut	WH	37.3	1.10.4	1.41.2	2.13			..	..	31.3
The Raj	FV	38.3	1.13.4	1.47	2.18.3			..	..	31.3
Blazon	GW	37.1	1.12.2	1.46.4	2.20.3			..	..	33.4
Naughty Boy	boy	37.3	1.18.4	1.56	2.29.2	3.04		..	..	34.3
Nirvana	boy	44.3	1.24	1.57.1	2.30.1			..	..	*33
Rosewood	boy	36.3	1.12.1	1.47.2	2.20.2	2.53.4		..	..	33.2
Pingwu Chief	boy	37.2	1.14.4	1.50.3	2.25.1	2.56.2		..	..	31.1
The Trader	RMD	38.4	1.19	1.57.2	2.33.2	3.08	last 1¼ of 1½ miles	..	..	34.3
Candlelight	EM	40	1.16.3	1.51.3	2.24.3	2.55		..	..	30.2
The Spec	FV	35.4	1.09.4	1.43.1	2.15.1			..	..	32
Pierrot	boy	34	1.04	1.41.1	2.19.1			..	..	38
Goldie	boy			*				..	..	—
Uganda	CCB	34	1.06	1.38.3				..	..	32.3
The Starling	WH	39.1	1.17.4	1.53.1	2.26		(last mile of 1¼)	..	..	32.4
Seaweed	TGD	42.3	1.24.2	2.03.4	2.40.2	3.15.1		..	..	34.4
Golden Ray	boy	36	1.12.4	1.45.2	2.23	2.57		..	..	34
Spear	FV	37	1.11.3	1.45.2	2.17.1			..	..	31.4
Black Diamond	JJ	38.3	1.15.1	1.51.3	2.23.2			..	..	31.4
Hellespont	RMD	38	1.13	1.46.4	2.21			..	..	34.1
Bamboo	boy	37.3	1.12.3	1.48	2.21.1			..	..	33.1
The Vet	FV	36.2	1.12.4	1.49.4	2.23			..	..	33.1
Daddy Longlegs	JAH	38.4	1.13.1	1.48.3	2.23	2.54.1		..	..	31.1
Faked Wheel	boy	39	1.20	1.58	2.35.2	3.10.3		..	..	35.1
Mush	VL	35.2	1.08.1	1.40.2	2.12.2			..	..	32
Dinant	boy	36	1.10.1	1.44	2.18			..	..	34
Swanee	AJPH	36.2	—	1.43.3	2.15.2			..	..	31.4
Pessimist	WH	37	1.12	1.44.4	2.19.2			..	..	34.3
Arizona	FV	41.1	1.18	1.52.3	2.27	3.00.3	3.35.2	..	..	34.4
Whitelight	boy	36	1.10.2	1.42.4	2.16	2.50.2		..	..	33.3
Daylight	boy	36	1.10.2	1.42.4	2.16	2.50.2		..	..	33.3
Chicken Food	boy							..	..	—
Safety Match	RMD	38	1.14.2	1.50.3	2.27	3.02.1		..	..	35.4
Eurotas	boy	33	1.07	1.42.2				..	..	35.2
Giant Dahlia	boy	33.3	1.05.2	1.37.3	2.08.3		shoes off	..	..	31
Sungari	AJPH	38.4	1.19	1.57.2	2.33.2	3.07.1		..	..	33.4
Ambleside	SAS	38.1	1.15.3	1.49.3	2.24.3	2.59.4		..	..	35.1
Cocos Chief	boy	37.4	1.11.4	1.45.2	2.19.1	2.54.3		..	..	35.2
Kamakura	boy	34.2	1.08	1.41.2	2.19.2			..	..	38
Winsome Dahlia	boy	34	1.08.3	1.43.3	2.16.3	2.47.3		..	..	31
Beautie	boy	39	1.16.3	1.51.1	2.23.1	3.01.1		..	..	*38
Optimist	WH	35.4	1.10	1.44	—	—		..	..	34
Malcolm	RMD	36	1.09.4	1.42	2.15.3	—		..	..	33.3
Puck	JAH	40	1.17.3	1.51.1	2.24	—		..	..	33.4
Dixie	FV	35.3	1.07.4	1.39.4	2.11	—		..	..	31.1
Zuider Zee	boy	37.3	1.11.3	1.46.2	2.18.2	—		..	..	32
Gros Papa	boy	34.2	1.06.4	1.39	2.14	—		..	..	35
Driver	boy		—	—	2.14.1	—		..	..	35.1
Bornite	ESBR	38.2	1.15.2	1.50.4	2.23.2	2.59.2		..	..	*36
Triumphant Dahlia	boy	33	1.07.4	1.43.3	2.14	2.45.1		..	..	31.1
Surplice	boy	34.3	1.08.2	1.41				..	..	32.3
Saltram	boy	—	—	1.45.3				..	..	37.1
Dalny Chief	boy	35.4	1.13.4	1.49.4	2.23.4	2.55.2		..	..	31.3
Ampat	boy	34.4	1.12.1	1.48.3	2.24	2.56.1		..	..	32.1
Mark Tapley	ESBR	38.1	1.14.2	1.50.3	2.27.1	3.03.2		..	..	36.2
Sir Victor	boy	38.2	1.20	1.58	—	3.06.3		..	..	*—
Sentry	FV	34.1	1.08.2	1.40.2	2.14	2.46.3		..	..	32.3
Dua	boy	36.4	1.15.4	1.54	2.30.2	3.04.2		..	..	34
Sandiway	FV	37.2	1.16.3	1.52	2.25.2	2.56		..	..	30.3
Tiga	boy	37.1	1.20.3	2.04.3	2.46.2	3.24.2		..	..	*38

* Inside Course.

RELIEF FOR AMERICANS

Cruiser to Transport Women and Children from Palestine

Washington, September 14.—Instructions to arrange for transportation of sixty-five American women and children out of Palestine on the cruiser Des Moines were called by the State Department today to the American Embassy at Constantinople.

They will embark at Jaffa, where the cruiser is to deliver a supply of medicines, and will be taken by the cruiser to the nearest Italian port and transferred to ocean liners for the United States.

$5,000 BET ON HUGHES

Election Odds Remain the Same, 2 To 1 On Republicans

New York, September 15.—Odds on the election remained steady yesterday at 2 to 1 on Hughes in whatever bids and offers were made on the Broad Street Curb and in Stock Exchange houses. A bet of $5,000 against $2,500 was placed through Stock Exchange houses for the account of customers says The New York Times.

On the Curb Hughes money was again offered in fair supply at 2 to 1 with no takers.

Billiards

Mr. C. D. Komaroff's New Record

On Tuesday night, at the Masonic Club, in a game of 300 up, between Mr. H. E. Gibson and Mr. C. D. Komaroff, the latter succeeded in making the record break for any amateur billiardist in China. Sixteen years ago Mr. Brooks established a break of 128 and up to Tuesday night this has not been beaten. In playing Mr. Gibson Mr. Komaroff was in wonderful form, and succeeded in making a break of 147. Mr. Komaroff made the fine average of 30.

PAOTINGFU ATHLETIC MEET

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Paotingfu, China, October 14.—As previously arranged by the Provincial Board of Education the Middle Schools of the central district of Chihli Province held their first annual field meet on the military grounds east of this city today. Twelve schools participated in the events. Seven of these schools are located in Paotingfu and five in cities round about. In spite of a chilly wind and disagreeable dust a large crowd of spectators was on hand. The winning team was from the Provincial Middle School opened two years ago in the buildings formerly occupied by Chihli Provincial College. They led with 36.5 points, and will hold until next year the silver cup given by Fearon, Daniel and Co., Tientsin. Second place was won by Paotingfu Normal Middle School, North Suburb, with 18 points.

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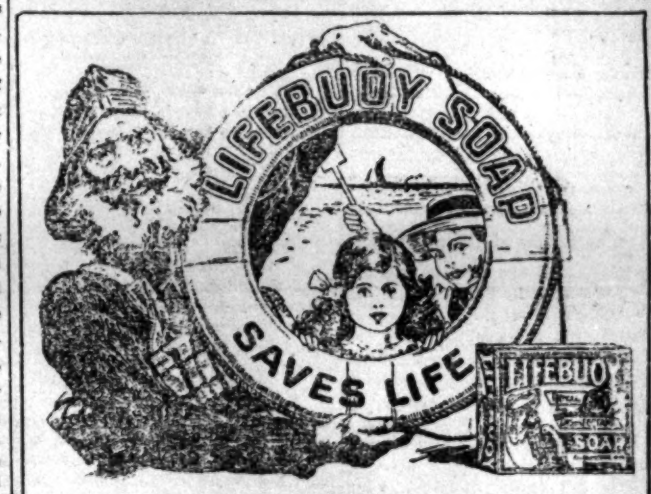

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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 19, 1916

Impeachment of Chang Hsun

SOME TIME ago an interpellation was made by Parliament to the Government about the illegal acts of General Chang Hsun, Tuchun of Anhui. In this connection the members of Parliament enumerated four illegal acts of Chang Hsun as follows:—

(1) Tyrannising over Hsuchowfu and the neighboring districts, arbitrarily seizing the proceeds of the native customs and salt gabelle and appointing and dismissing officials according to his caprice.

(2) Conspiring with the Manchu Restoration Party and the monarchists against the Republic and inviting to his Yamen monarchist conspirators like Liang Shih-yi and Ku Ao, for whom orders for their arrest have been issued by the Government.

(3) Government blandly conniving at Chang Hsun's illegal interference with the affairs of the Central Government.

(4) Attention of the Government should be called to the Hsuchow Conference, which, according to information received, is planning some extraordinary violence.

In reply to the interpellation the Kuo Wu Yuan addressed a document to Parliament, denying all these charges and pleading in favor of Chan Hsun. Not satisfied with this reply, a number of members of Parliament headed by Chow Lu, have introduced another measure into Parliament, urging the Government to institute investigations into the offences which Chang Hsun is alleged to have committed and, when substantiated, mete out adequate punishment to him. A translation of the Bill follows:—

"We have the honor to call the attention of the Government to the fact that it is provided in the law that, should any one break the laws and orders of the country, he is liable to punishment and it should be remembered that if such an offender be allowed to go unpunished, the country will hardly be able to survive. Chang Hsun, the Tuchun of Anhui, has been an enemy to the Republic on account of having certain motives. After the restoration of the Republic, the Government, on account of the unstable foundation of the country, has shown him unusual leniency by awarding him new honors and appointments. But this has been responsible for the present trouble. Within the last few months, Chang Hsun has acted with unbridled license. He has refused to remove his headquarters from Hsuchow to Anching. In order to point out "most enormous crimes" he has committed, members enumerate the following four charges:

"(1) The Government has organised proper organs to collect Government revenue, but Chang Hsun lately seized the proceeds from the native customs revenue at Tsing Kiang Pu and forcibly appropriated the salt revenue in the Liang-huei districts. Thus he has prevented the legally constituted organs of the Government from performing their functions and trampled on the law of the land.

"(2) The number of innocent people who have been illegally killed by Chang Hsun is enormous. It has often been stated that he intercepts passengers in the Tientsin-Pukow railway trains and puts them to death. In committing such deeds, he has not only violated the laws and orders but the provisions of the Provisional Constitution ensuring the personal liberty of the people.

"(3) Under his auspices meetings of military men and monarchists are being held. At his instance, attempts have been made to overthrow the present Cabinet by despatching telegrams to compel some of the Cabinet Ministers who have been specially appointed by the President to retire.

"(4) Chang Hsun has arrayed himself against Parliament, a body which should be held sacred by every class of people and often interferes with the speeches delivered by the members in Parliament. This shows his utter disregard of the sanctity of Parliament.

"In summing up the offences which Chang Hsun has committed, the members add another charge of insubordination by pointing out the recent telegram which Chang Hsun despatched to the Central Government, accusing the latter of "having lost its moral control" over the country. The members concerned all declare that Chang Hsun is an enemy to the country and should be severely punished in order to vindicate the law of the land."

Neutral To The Last Degree

(New York Times)

SOME Americans are trying to carry out President Wilson's injunction to be neutral in spirit by divesting themselves of the reasoning powers God gave them. That is carrying compliance with a Presidential suggestion too far; carrying neutrality too far. To be neutral it is not necessary to become feeble-minded. As an instance of what we mean, take an editorial article on "War's Utter Selfishness" in The Topeka Capital. It is a type of that neutrality which, since it can't applaud all the belligerents, condemns them all. Precisely the same type of mind, deprived of the pleasure of believing that Dr. Cook got to the north pole, achieved a certain satisfaction by believing that neither he nor Peary got there.

"History is likely to accord to all the Governments," says The Capital, "selfish, if not sordid, motives." This is the highest neutrality; any one who can hold it is close to Nirvana, and yet many persons pride themselves on holding it, as one might pride himself on having educated his eyes to the point where he couldn't see anything with them. It is true, of course, that no Government acts unselfishly in anything, any more than a board of directors does. A Government is not a spiritual thing; it is a trustee for its people, appointed to do for them a certain business, which business is that of governing them.

The Capital, seeing this, tries to make a distinction between the Governments and the peoples, but this is a feeble way of escape from the implied condemnation of the peoples of Europe. The peoples in this war are no less concerned than the Governments. The Governments are looking out for the interests for which they are trustees, as they understand them, and that does not imply that these interests are "sordid." History has very seldom given such a verdict on any war as the Capital says it expects on this one.

The motives of the nations cannot be lumped together and dismissed in any such fashion. The belligerents are entitled to separate trials. They are not jointly indicted. Servia, France, and Belgium, the nations which were attacked first, defended their liberties. That may have been selfish in the eyes of perfectionists, but the selfishness of defending one's liberty has never been harshly criticised. Certainly it was not sordid. Russia defended the liberty of Servia and Great Britain the liberty of Belgium. Both may have been selfish in the same eyes, but neither was sordid. The kind of selfishness they displayed is the kind which wins the favor of history, not her condemnation. Italy and Rumania are in the war because of Austria's age-long policy of annexing parts of other countries to her "ramshackle empire."

That was, indeed, a selfish and sordid policy. The other countries had to submit, but it was not in human nature to expect that when a favorable time came to recapture their fellow-countrymen in the annexed territories they would let it go. Austria robbed Italy of certain territories, the Italian residents of which became subject to the predatory foreign Power. Rumania wishes to set the Rumanians of Transylvania free and bring them and the land on which they live into Rumania. These motives are selfish, in a sense, but history is not likely to condemn them with much violence. Japan's hands may not have been so clean; her subsequent disposal of Kiao-Chau will tell the story. Montenegro's motives were the same as Servia's, for though she was not threatened in so many words she knew that Servia's fate would be hers. Portugal went into the war to protect her African territories, which would not have been hers long in a German Africa. If this is selfish, it is hard to imagine any nation under the sun that would have been more unselfish.

Let us be as neutral as we can without giving up our thinking processes. To be neutral it is not necessary to count our toes and concentrate our minds on infinity.

Two Irish Letters

An Answer to Professor Kuno Meyer, Who 'Stakes His Reputation As A Philologist' On Their Being 'Wretched Fakes'

On August 29 The New York Times published a letter from an Irish woman whose husband had died from wounds after suffering great hardship in Germany because he had refused to join Roger Casement's Irish enterprise, and another letter from the woman's brother, also a soldier in the British army.

The authenticity of the letters was questioned by Kuno Meyer, formerly professor of Celtic at the University of Dublin and a well-known scholar in Celtic culture. The Times made further inquiry and was able to throw more light on the letters, which attracted much attention, particularly from Irish societies in this country.

The original letters, whch reached The Times from San Francisco, read as follows:

Salley House, July 30, 1916.

Mrs. C., dere Mam: My Dennis is dead, done to death by those devils of Germans after Sir Roger Casement tried to persuade him to join his Irish brigade. He was kicked and starved, and lay on filth till his leg gangrened, and was amputated, and was exchanged home to die. His pal, Pat Moran, was shot because he booed Sir Roger.

My Denny died cursing him and all those who take sides with such devils. Let them come from America and see what they done in Belgium and France, as our boys has seen, and let them see how they treat our prisoners in Germany.

Mam dere, may the Holy Virgin bless you for all you have done for us. My Denny said there was not an Irish boy in France but will die gladly for England, and to show that all Irish are not traitors, and know how to keep their word when they once give it. My Mistress is very good to me—treats me like a sister, and she with her own troubles, too. I am to keep my wee Johneen with me. Your respectful MOLLY K.

The following was from a brother of the writer of the above letter, a private in a machine gun section:

Dear Madam: I am adding a line to Molly's letter. My sister is right. We will fight to death, and if the English Government don't hang Casement, we boys of the Irish regiments will get at him—those who are left to get back. We are just common Irish boys, not a gentleman like Casement, who served the English Government for years and got high honors from them, and then what does he do but go to Germany and make the lot of his country people harder, because they knew how to keep their oath and he didn't. Yours respectfully,

PATRICK M.

The woman to whom these letters were written added:

I have just heard that poor Patrick was wounded and died of his wounds a few days after writing the above, and Mollie died from grief and shock the next day.

On the day that these letters were published The Times received the following from Professor Kuno Meyer:

New York, August 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I will stake my reputation as a philologist that the letters of "Molly" and "Patrick" which you print in your issue of today are wretched fakes, and that you have once more been made the all too willing victim of an unworthy hoax. These letters are written in a nauseating mixture of Kiltartan and stage-Irish and should not deceive the veriest tyro in matters of literary composition. That the leading newspaper of New York should have been so easily taken in by a bungling farceur throws an ominous light on American journalism.

KUNO MEYER.

The "Mrs. C." to whom "Molly K." wrote is Mrs. Charles Clements, widow of Major Clements of the West Yorks and Indian Staff Corps and a nephew of the late Field Marshal Sir George White. Professor Meyer's criticism was called to Mrs. Clements' attention, and this is her reply:

1,627 Scenic Avenue,
Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 31, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kuno Meyer may be an authority on dialects and bogus statements. The activities of his own people have been such as to make him naturally doubt the good faith of others. All I can say is that the letter of Molly Kelly was from a broken-hearted girl, who had been, not only a faithful servant, but a devoted friend, whose memory, and that of her martyr husband, will ever be dear to me. For martyr he truly was, as were those who, vide the official statement of August 12, died in the cause of honor and good faith and the sanctity of a given word.

Patrick Murphy, Molly's brother, I understand had been brought up by relatives in either the States or Canada, I cannot remember which, but he was in England when the first batch of Belgians came over and they decided him to enlist. Now he lies in a little cemetery. A comrade writes: "Just back of us, there is a large cross surrounded by many little crosses; on the large cross is inscribed these words: 'Tell England we lie content, having done our duty.'"

My late husband was a nephew of the late Field Marshal Sir George White and I would like to mention that his son—alas! James Robert, known as "Jack" White, though associated with Casement, was consistent in his convictions, as he gave up a brilliant career which was before him, money, friends, everything. Whereas Casement on the contrary held on to his "high honors" and his £400 a year.

For obvious reasons, I may mention that Kelly and Murphy are not the real names. Though they possess names as truly and typically Irish. An old Irishman here told me when I said I was going to see if I could get Molly's letter published: "For God's sake, lady, don't give the names; my sister, in Ireland, was 'beaten up' for saying what she thought." Having received a Cork paper, I could understand his warning.

I regret Professor Meyer's doubts, but they do not alter the facts. The letters are genuine.

(Mrs.) J. H. A. CLEMENTS,
Widow of Major Charles Clements, late of the West Yorks and Indian Staff Corps.

Questions and Answers

Platinum

S. M. R.—Platinum, with the exception or iridium, is the heaviest of all the metals. The name originated with the Spaniards on account of its silvery color, plata signifying silver. It was unknown in Europe until about 1741, when its existence was announced to the world by a Spanish scientist after a trip to South America.

Big Shells

A. N.—Some of the larger shells—those used by the great French, German and British howitzers—are said to cost as much as $1,000, or even more, especially when the wear and tear of the gun is taken into the account. It must be remembered that the life of the great guns is a very short one which fact must be considered in the answer to your question.

Guam

T. H. F.—The Island of Guam was ceded to the United States by Spain by the Treaty of Paris, in 1898. The island is in a direct line between San Francisco and the southern part of the Philippine Islands, and distant only 900 miles from Manila. It is 32 miles long and has a population of about 8,700.

Real Courage

By Herbert Kaufman

Yours is a commonplace type of courage—battlefield valor—the sort of nerve that sends a man driving at a trench or plunging into a burning building or diving after a drowning youngster.

Provided you are spurred by excitement, and have an audience, you'll face any danger.

You've never backed out of a fight—the probability of a thorough manhandling hasn't yet made you cringe.

But nonetheless you're a coward—a moral craven. Your convictions waver before incredulity; you much prefer a smash on the jaw to a slap at your pride.

You dread a sneer. You'll stand a thrashing but dodge a lashing. Self-consciousness is your pet weakness—the Achilles Heel of your character.

The possibility of being laughed at, strikes you with panic. You have a capacity for originality but it isn't exercised because you are not certain that your ideas will be favorably received, and you're minus the grit, the cold-blooded, patient, grim determination that sinks its bulldog teeth into a resolution and hangs fast despite every scoff and discouragement.

Yours is a pinchbeck pride. If it were real, no outsider's attitude could alter your faith or abate your efforts.

Commerce After The War By U. S. Ambassador Sharp

It was in his capacity as an American manufacturer rather than as the United States Ambassador to France that William Graves Sharp was willing to talk about the United States and Europe in the course of an interview in Washington the other day. Ambassador Sharp is now at his home in Ohio on his first vacation since he went to his post at Paris early in the war.

"I can say this much," he said. "The French Government has absolute confidence in the fairness of the United States. Naturally, the impartial attitude which the American Government has maintained from the beginning of hostilities with all the belligerents has perhaps caused the powers engaged on each side of the conflict to wish for a more pronounced recognition of its own particular cause. That very fact furnishes the best proof we could have that our Government has succeeded in maintaining its own neutrality while securing the protection of its own rights.

"Now let me speak for a moment as an American manufacturer who has given considerable thought to the question of our trade relations before the war and since the war began and who, because of three terms of service in Congress on the House Committee on Foreign Affairs before going into the Diplomatic Corps, had occasion to consider particularly the matter of our relations abroad. Any uneasiness that may have been caused among American business men by the various commercial conferences on the part of the countries at war is, in my opinion, entirely groundless. Nothing which has been said by the Europeans as to what they will do or will not do in the way of trade after the war should be taken as a threat to American commerce. I am sure that no threat has been intended by any country on the other side, but even if there were anything of that sort in war-time talk you may rest assured that the financial and industrial strength of the United States is such and will continue to be such that no European power will be able to afford to discriminate against us. On the contrary every reasonable concession will be made to the United States in the framing of tariffs and formulating of trade regulations that the foreign countries set their hand to when the time comes for the rehabilitation of the world's commerce.

"It is world commerce that is going to be rehabilitated, not merely the trade of this or that country, and the United States, the country with the greatest purchasing power and the strongest industrial, financial, and natural resources, is not going to be left out of the reckoning. It is against human nature to put or try to put burdens on the man who is not only your best customer, but who also has so much that you, in your turn, must buy from him. And human nature has not been destroyed by this war.

"Furthermore, the group characteristics, the special manifestations of that human nature as they manifest themselves in this country or that have not been eradicated. They were all doing the best they knew how before the war in the way of trade and industry, and they will resume those ways, those same ways, after the war, for the last two years have taught them no new ways, so far as the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce are concerned. No people can shed their national characteristics any more than they can change the prevailing color or texture of their skin. But it would be only through some such metamorphosis, plus complete loss of their senses, that our friends abroad could come to the doing of the things that some American business men and politicians seem to fear.

"In considering the future business of the world as a whole, I think we may set down as temporary and negligible the things that may be said or suggested now in a spirit of bitterness. I am enough of an optimist to believe that the bitterness itself will not be lasting. That seems much less impossible to the neutral disinterested observer now than to the antagonists themselves. But they, in spite of their conferences on future trade, are thinking much more intensely about the dreadful present moment than of the normal times to come back for all of them sooner or later. Full allowance must be made now for that fact by the rest of us. If they are thinking now of future relations of peace in the terms of present conflict they will begin to modify those views as soon as the conflict ceases. Bitterness and hatred are not normal. To put the case on no higher ground, they will not survive, cannot survive, the comity that is essential to world trade.

"Bitterness and hatred will melt away in the eagerness of the business revival that is coming to Europe and in the sense of security that peace is going to bring to all of them. To put it in the terms of American business they are to have a boom and a restoration of public confidence; a sense of safety that the fighting is over for another generation at least, perhaps for all time.

"For these reasons I have no apprehension as to what may happen to American business with the coming of peace. But there are more specific considerations. One of the alarms most frequently sounded to frighten the manufacturer in the United States is that every European country is going to jump out of the trenches and into its factories, so to speak, and devote itself night and day to making things to be dumped into America and put us out of business as a manufacturing country. And primarily, according to the alarmists, this is to be done for the purpose of hurting America. Why? The statement can't stand up against the question for an instant. It collapses under the weight of its own silliness.

"In the first place, no European country is going to waste time hating the United States and trying to injure us. In the second place, every country now at war is going to be very busy in making things for itself for some time to come. Reconstruction is going to be the first thing attended to on the Continent. You can't rebuild your own demolished house if you sell all your nails to the other fellow or if you spend time throwing stones at the other fellow's windows.

"Concerning the matter of reconstruction, rebuilding of villages and farmhouses, and so on, I think I am justified in talking the other way so far as American trade is concerned. While a few of us have been alarmists and predicting loss of American commerce after the war, some of us are setting too much store on the need that Europe will have for American material in rebuilding. While in the United States, outside of the cities, practically all our buildings are of frame construction, the homes and villages over there are practically all of stone or brick. There building material lies right at hand on the ground where it is to be used. And it is not reasonable to suppose that the building habits and customs of centuries will be changed now. Of course, there will be some demand for structural steel in the larger towns and for destroyed bridges, but not enough to amount to an important factor in trade, so I do not believe that reconstruction is going to mean so much to America commercially as some seem to think.

"While I may not discuss the war, there is nothing in the obligations of neutrality nor in the etiquette of diplomacy to prevent me from offering such praise as I am capable of voicing to the wonderful French people and their splendid Government. As you know, the interests in France of all the countries at war with France have been placed in the hands of the American Embassy. This has meant the increase of our normal working clerical staff of about a dozen to more than seventy persons. For one item alone, there are 125 camps in France where prisoners of war are detained, and, in a way, the occupants of all these camps are charges of the United States.

"As to the French, it irritates me to hear so many people say how wonderful they have been in this war, how different from what the world supposed them to be. If the world did suppose them to be any different, which I doubt, so much the worse for the judgment of the world. I have seen the French people under fire for two years, but I would talk of them now as I would in times of peace, for their great, cardinal characteristics are always the same. The qualities which have aroused the admiration of the world were not merely latent, not even dormant, or in the background, before the war. They are French and they are perpetual, not something that came as a miracle out of the sky to tide a people over a crisis. The underlying qualities of the French are their strong spirit of democracy and their solidity of character. Even their proverbial politeness is by no means superficial but innate.

"Accompanying these, and also essentially French, is the mobility of thought and feeling, the imagination and fancifulness. That is the part that is on the surface. It manifests itself in the life of Paris that the rest of the world goes to see, but the rest of the world makes a great mistake if, after seeing France at play, it goes away again thinking that it has seen all there is to France. You know there is the saying that in England it is all for the man, in America all for the woman, but in France all for the child. Can any country go far wrong in which each generation lives and works and thinks, not for itself so much as for the generation that is to come after it. Only one Frenchman said, "After us the deluge." But the French say, "After us our children. Let us make France better for them." There is the true spirit of the French, something that is never dulled nor tarnished by the custom of the people whom it dominates to enjoy life in a way that may seem all frivolity to their sightseeing visitors, who do not understand."

More Truth Than Poetry

By J. J. Montague

We used to refer disrespectfully to high school debating societies, and then somebody put us on the mailing list of the Congressional Record.

* * *

Owing to the short wheat crop there may be a scarcity of bread, but there is a bumper hay crop, so we can all eat breakfast food.

Speaking of Trade Balances

Two-thirds of the world's correspondence is in English, a ratio which dates from the time the present Administration began note writing.

* * *

We have spent $100,000,000 in vain trying to get Villa, when he'd have given himself up for one per cent of the sum.

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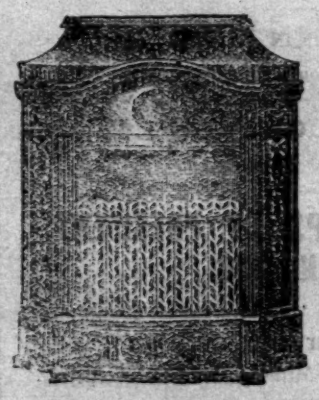

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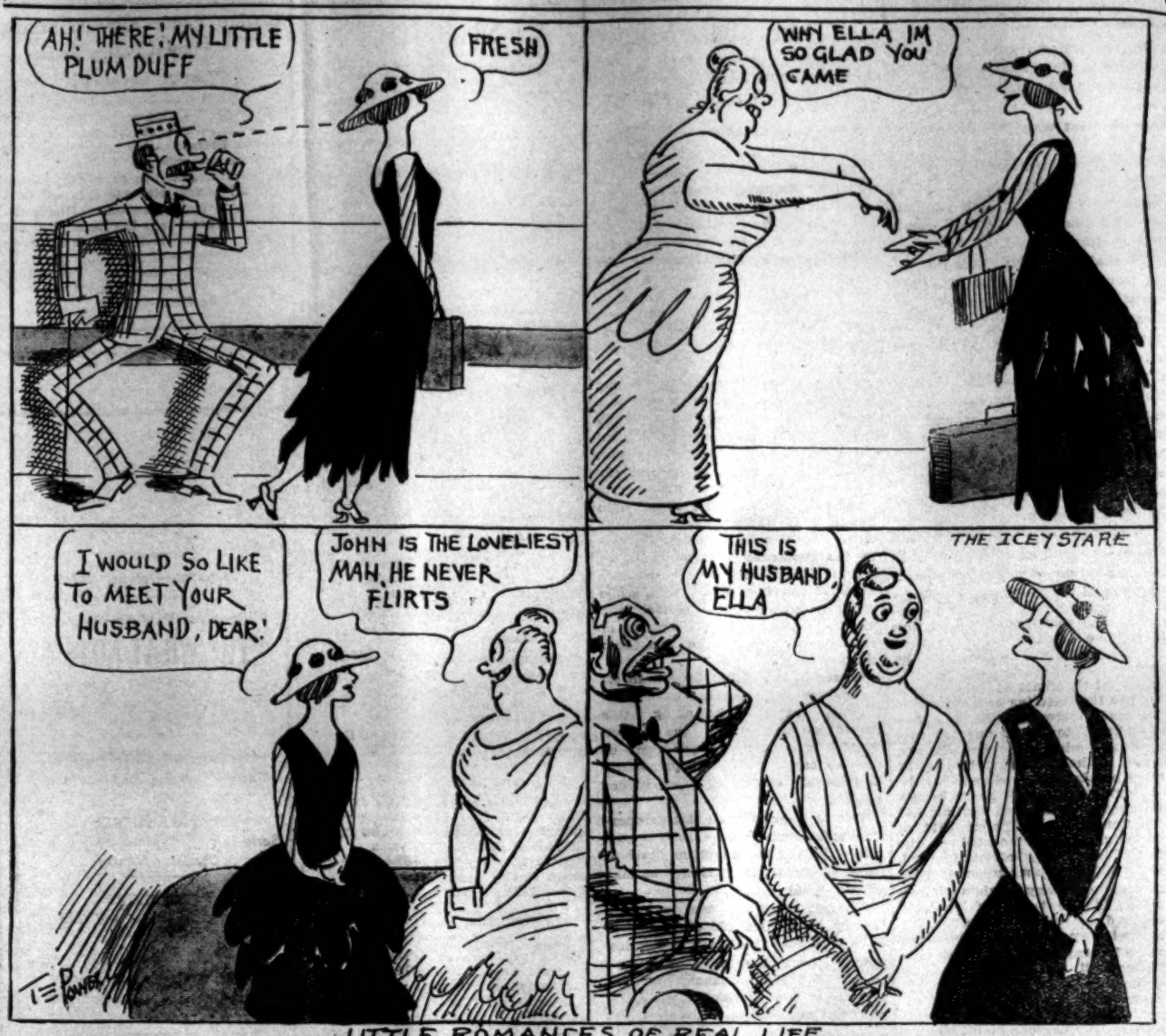
What's The Use? By T. E. Powers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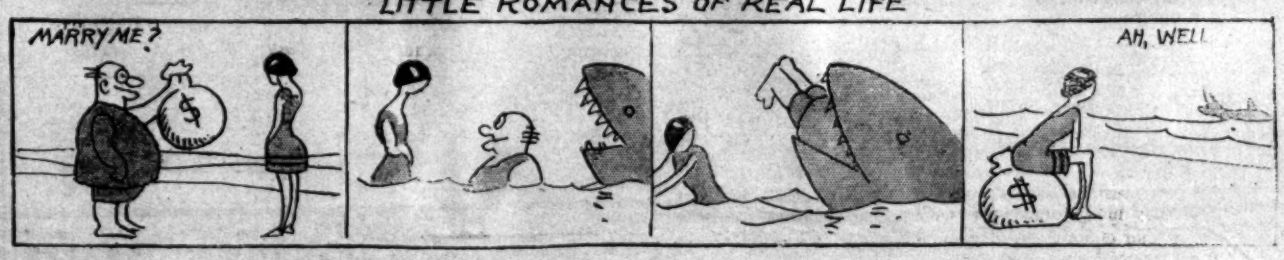


Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers **Daily Home Magazine Page** *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Cats Are Cruel Because They Lack Imagination, Says Serviss

By Garrett P. Serviss

HAVING recently expressed disapprobation of cats, I have received a temperate letter from a man who keeps two pet cats. He touches the subject on opposite sides—the economic and the philosophic.

People who can afford that amount of expenditure for such a purpose will be glad to learn that the two cats in question, which, it appears from his statement seldom or never take rats or mice, cost their owner ten cents per day for food. This seems to be a moderate allowance where the animals are maintained as house pets.

I know a lady who always has four or five cats about her house, (hurrying them ceremoniously as fast as they die off, and remembering them with tears) who feeds them on broiled steak, carefully removing the gristle and bone, and cutting the meat into convenient mouthfuls so that the cats shall not have to make undue exertion in taking their meals.

Ten cents a day would probably not go very far toward covering this lady's bill of expenses for feline maintenance, since she also gives her cats plenty of fresh milk to drink. But, then, ten cents a day would also fall far short of paying many a man's expenses for cigars.

No doubt, too, cats can be kept, and well kept, on a daily expenditure amounting to a small fraction of ten cents without requiring them ever to take a mouse. Besides, in the Summer time, birds will considerably reduce the expense, because the most aristocratic cat will take the commonest bird with gusto.

The philosophic part of the letter that I have referred to concerns the cruel disposition of the cat. It is true, says the writer, that cats love to torment and torture small animals, but, he argues, we ought to consider the nature of the feline brain. Cats are not remarkable intelligent animals, their brains are feeble, and they have no comprehension of what they are doing beyond the enjoyment of the fun. Any moving object interests and amuses them, but they have no idea of the suffering that their play inflicts.

This excuses the cat, but not the cat's owner. It likewise gives a glimpse at the origin of the sentiments of pity and sympathy which morally elevate the human animal above the other animals.

A little child is cruel in the same way, though, perhaps, not to the same degree as a cat. It does, without compunction, because without comprehension, whatever amuses it, having no regard to the suffering that it inflicts. When it twists the kitten's tail the yowl that follows simply increases the tormentor's enjoyment of the fun. But there comes a time when the child begins to understand the relation of cause and effect, and then its imagination is awakened.

At first, perhaps, it stops twisting the kitten's tail because the kitten strikes back and turns the fun into pain. But, later, the principal of sympathy, a pure product of the imagination, comes into play, and then the child refrains from tormenting its pets because their cries remind it of its own sufferings.

The animal stories hardest to believe are those which are based on a supposed feeling of sympathy experienced by the animal that is the subject of the story. That a glimmering of such a sentiment may exist in some animals that have been accustomed to human companionship and training I would by no means deny, but it must be rare, and it offers in itself a proof of a certain amount of brain, or mind, power, since sympathy implies imagination, or the ability to form a mental picture, and that, in turn, requires the existence of considerable complexity of organization in the brain.

It is significant that the animal to which sympathetic feeling is most frequently ascribed is the dog and dogs are almost the only animals below man which are known to possess the power of dreaming. That dogs have vivid dreams is, I think, a fact beyond question. But a dream is a play of the imagination, and imagination is the product of, comparatively, a highly organized brain.

Cats are notorious sleepers, but I recall no recorded instance of a cat's dreaming. It might appear whimsical to assert that dogs are free from the cruel instincts of the cat, and amenable to sympathy, because they dream while cats do not, yet it is true that the power to sympathize and the power to dream are closely related in origin.

There is only one social quality which everybody seems to agree ascribing to the cat, and that is attachment to home, or more correctly, to place. The much higher quality of personal attachment the cat usually lacks. Of course, instances to the contrary can be cited, but they are relatively very rare, and the cat is never capable of the self-sacrificing devotion often shown by dogs.

Perhaps the cat's greatest value as a companion to man consists in the example of absolute tranquillity, and easy freedom from all care, which it offers. A sleeping cat is a medicine to the perturbed human spirit. If the cat had more imagination it would be less cruel, but also less content.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS
F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
9768

Too Much Home Work Retards Children

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

The motto of the new schools of today is, "Everything that helps the child to grow." They don't stop to quibble over whether the growth is mental or physical or moral—all growth looks good to them, and they proceed to get behind it and boost it. Because they have discovered that there is only one kind of growth after all, and that what looks like, mainly, physical development today, helps mental growth tomorrow, and moral all the time. In one sense, you can't teach morals at all to a child just set him a decent example and let him grow his own. In another sense, you just can't help teaching them all the time, because they're inherent in everything. There is nothing foreign or imported or come-down-from-the-skies about them; they simply go with the job, belong to the game, are the only way to play it—squarely, fearlessly, kindly. A child's mind and a child's character grow just as naturally and as irrepressibly and to as sure and definite a goal as its body does, and anything that really helps one helps all three.

But the new nineteenth century education is setting itself to protect and improve the child's health in another most effective fashion. One of the many problems of child welfare which the schools have had to face, but have hitherto blandly ignored, was that of work done by the children outside of school. A very considerable percentage of children in both town and city schools have tasks or chores or jobs of various sorts to do, at home or for the family, either permanently from poverty or in the emergency of sickness in the family or failure of health in the bread-winner.

Too Much Work Not Good

With reasonable limits, both as to time and strain upon their strength, this sort of homework is no drawback—in fact, may be a very valuable part of a child's training. But when such tasks begin to take too much of his time, or to tax his strength, they become a real and serious handicap, and prevent his devoting the full strength and energy that he should to the already heavy and most confining school program. Delivering newspapers, or milk, for instance, or doing barn chores, or tending furnaces for neighbors, which involve getting up at 6, or even 5 o'clock in the morning, often bring the child to school all tired out, fatigued by three or four hours of active occupation, to face three hours of imprisonment at the desk, instead of fresh from bed and breakfast, as he ought to come.

Many a child has laid the foundation of a lifelong dyspepsia or neurasthenia or chronic anaemia by this sort of double duty and over-strain in his school days. Parents and teachers both mean well, but they seem desperately afraid that the poor youngsters will never learn to work, develop habits of industry when they grow up unless they begin crowding their poor little noses down to the grindstone at the earliest possible age. So to make them like work and learning when they are grown up, they proceed to make them hate both while they are young.

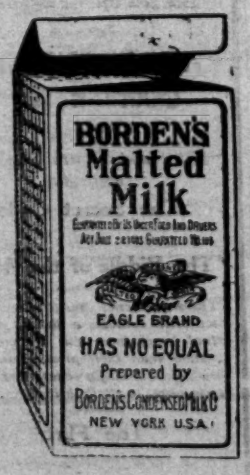
In some cases it is a survival of the old hard-fisted idea that children ought to begin to do something toward earning their keep as soon as practicable, or even to pay back and return a profit on the expense of their rearing and maintenance before they can reach legal age and escape from the parental control. As an old farmer of my boyhood days used to sagely remark, "Boys is the most on profitable stock a farmer kin keep. Jest ez soon ez they begins to be wurth their salt, they up and leaves yer."

Minds Spent Outside of School

Among certain of our recently arrived foreign-born peoples this parental thriftiness runs to some surprising extremes, which would be almost humorous if they were not so pathetic. For instance, in one of the lower schools, in an Italian neighborhood, two black-eyed little curly heads, about nine and ten, while they would start in briskly enough at 9 o'clock, by 10 or 10.30 every morning would become so desperately drowsy and sleepy that they would fall asleep, not merely at their desks, but even on their feet during recitations. Scolding and persuasion alike had no effect. Beppo and Tito were ashamed and penitent to the verge of tears, they would do better next time, but when half past ten came next morning they couldn't prop their eyelids open, even with their fingers.

So the puzzled teacher very sensibly concluded that there must be something wrong with their nervous systems, let them drop their heads on their desks and have their sleep out and at first chance went to call on their parents. There the mystery was quickly explained. Their father, who was a junkman, was working desperately hard to pay for a new horse that he had just bought, so he used to get his poor little assistants out of bed at 4 o'clock every morning and send them out to pick up scrap iron and bottles and salable odds and ends of every description from ash cans and back doors and back yards of shops and stores. So that each small would-be student had had nearly five hours of hard labor before he reported at the school gates to begin his day's work. The only text book that they were fit to study was a comfortable cot with a pillow and blankets.

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK is a complete food, not a milk modifier



It can't sour; no germs can touch it.

In Borden's Malted Milk you get milk from healthy cows, purified, free from germs; the calf needs are modified—the baby needs are added. Reduced to a powder, it comes to you in an air-tight bottle, no hand has touched it. It is a complete food, so you add only water and boil one minute, and you can know that you are giving your baby the food his little body needs.

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Optician

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Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
36, Nanking Road

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 18, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74⅝ = Tls. 1.34 @ 72.5 = $1.85

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.3125	
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1880
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1⅛—Tls.	6.46
Exch. @ 72.5—Mex. ..$	8.91
Peking Bar ..Tls.	338
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	476 7/16
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1⅛
London	Demand	3-1 7/16
India	T.T.	229¾
Paris	T.T	429½
Paris	Demand	430
New York	T.T.	73⅝
New York	Demand	73¾
Hongkong	T.T.	71½
Japan	T.T.	69⅜
Batavia	T.T.	177⅛

Bank's Buying Rate

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-2 7/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-2 3/16
Paris	4 m-s.	444½
New York	4 m-s.	76⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER

£1 = Hk. Tls.		5.77
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs		4.33
" " 1 = Marks		†3.95
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.		1.21
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen		1.62
" " 1 = Rupees		2.60
" " 1 = Rouble		2.56
" " 1 = Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, October 18, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Lands 6% debs. 1909 Tls. 97.00

Shanghai Lands 6% debs. 1913 Tls. 97.00

Langkats Tls. 25.00

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.85

Oriental Cotton Tls. 45.00

Oriental Cotton Tls. 44.50

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 112.00 cash

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 115.00 Dec.

Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord) Tls. 6.00

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.00

Chengs Tls. 3.50

Sua Manggis Tls. 7.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, October 18, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Tebongs Tls. 27.00 cash

Tanah Merahs Tls. 1.10 cash

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, October 17.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:—

Consols 2½% for account..£	57.00
Cheques on London at Paris. Frs.	27.80
T.T. on London at New York $	4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)	32 5/16d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	6%
Market rate of Discount	5 5/8%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F...	16.30d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	7.50d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot.	10.47d.
Plantation Rubber November	2s. 4¾d. paid.
	Bales
Deliveries China Silk	84
Deliveries Canton Silk	38
Deliveries Japan Silk	48

Tone of Tea Market Quiet.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
162 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Amherst Rubber Estate

A confirmatory meeting of the Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held yesterday at the offices of R. N. Truman and Co., 13 Nanking Road. Those present were Mr. J. D. Clark (chairman), Messrs. J. M. Joseph and J. W. Gande (directors), W. J. Gande (secretary), A. G. Mossop (legal adviser), S. A. Seth (liquidator) and other shareholders, representing altogether 17,362 shares.

The chairman said: This meeting has been called to confirm the three resolutions which were passed at an extraordinary meeting held on September 27. The resolutions were as follows:—

(1) That it is desirable to reconstruct the company and, accordingly, that the company be wound up voluntarily and that S. A. Seth, chartered secretary and public accountant, be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up.

(2) That the said liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new company, to be named the New Amherst Rubber Estate, Limited, with a memorandum and articles of association which have already been prepared with the privity and approval of the directors of this company.

(3) That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this company and its liquidator of the one part and the New Amherst Rubber Estate, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved and that the said liquidator be and he is hereby authorized, pursuant to section 185 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, of Hongkong, as incorporated in the China (Companies) Order in Council, 1915, to enter into an agreement with such new company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect, with such (if any) modifications as he may think expedient.

Notice will be given when new shares can be applied for. These will be issued by the new secretaries, Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co.

Without further comment, the resolutions were confirmed unanimously.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 17.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 2s. 4¾d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 5⅛d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Dull.

Last Quotation, London, October 16:

Spot: 2s. 5d. buyers.

January to March: 2s. ¾d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co. London:—

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 4d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 4⅛d.

Market easier, tendency quiet.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9½ Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

WAR CUTS ITS TOLL OF WORLD'S SHIPS

Lloyd's Report 137 Vessels Lost By Attack in the March Quarter

London, September 15.—Lloyd's Shipping Register, issue this week, gives the return of losses of merchant shipping, dealing with the quarter ending March last, the intervening time being required for obtaining accurate information from all countries of the world. The total losses from all causes, from war misadventure and other natural conditions, for this quarter, were 316 vessels of 612,519 tons.

This is less than in preceding quarters, due in part to smaller war losses. The total of war losses for the quarter is not by any means as great as in some earlier periods of the war. The war losses of all nations for the quarter ending in March include 137 vessels of 389,994 tons, more than one-third of these being those of other countries than Great Britain. In the September quarter of last year, for instance, the total war losses were 229 vessels of 462,552 tons, while in the December quarter of last year the war losses were 167 vessels of 409,587 tons, so it will be seen there is a falling off.

Losses in the Baltic fleet from all causes are about double the normal volume, but notwithstanding this percentage of loss for the March quarter it is only 1.71 per cent of the tonnage owned, representing considerably less than 7 per cent per annum.

This is regarded as a fair proportion and equal only to the normal rate of loss in the merchant fleets of most of the other maritime nations of the world.

Neutral countries are suffering heavily from this shipping return. It is seen that the Dutch are losing now at an annual rate between 9 and 10 per cent of the tonnage owned; Norway over 6 per cent; Spain, 7.6 per cent, and Sweden between 4 and 5 per cent.

In the quarter under review, the war losses of Holland were 8 vessels, 34,355 tons; of Norway, 12 vessels, 21,159 tons, of Sweden, 4 vessels, 3,996 tons, and of Spain, 3 vessels, 5,981 tons. The fact that the German fleet has been swept from the high seas is shown by the circumstance that their war losses were only 2 vessels, 474 tons, and their total losses from all causes 5 vessels, 5,058 tons.

Among the Allies other than Great Britain, France lost most heavily during this quarter, its war loss being 16 vessels, 47,408 tons, but, on the other hand, only 5 small craft were lost by misadventure, the total losses being 48,407 tons. Italy lost by war operations vessels totaling 8,102 tons, but 8 vessels were lost by misadventure of double the tonnage lost. Japan lost no vessels owing to war, and the losses by natural causes made up 9 vessels, 39,835 tons. Russia lost by war 3 vessels, 4,700 tons, and 8 others, making the total loss from all causes 6,661 tons.

Engineering considers these figures quite satisfactory, and says they "show that the submarine menace of the enemy is not achieving by any means what they hoped for, and is certainly not such as should disturb either ourselves or our allies."

TOYO KISEN KAISHA CONCLUDES BIG LOAN

4,000,000 Yen Issue, With Shinyo And Siberia On Security, Placed On Market

Tokio, October 13.—A 4,000,000 yen loan concluded by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha with the Yasuka Bank in Tokio has just been put on the market by the Fujimoto Brokers Company.

The rate of interest is 6.8 per cent; the price of issue 101.50 yen per 100 yen of face value. After the issue remains unredeemed for two years, it is to be redeemed in four years by instalments, 500,000 yen each instalment. The Shinyo Maru and the Siberia Maru are offered as security. Subscriptions are to be sent in by October 19. First payments must be made October 22.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, October 17.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	123	10	0
American Electrolytic Copper f. o. b.	143	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver Second hand.	17	15	0
Tinplates i. c. w. per case.	Nominal	0	31 0
Muntz Metal London or Liverpool		15¾	d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	178	10	0
Standard Tin (3 months).	179	0	0
Spelter (ordy. Soft) f. o. b.	51	10	0
Galvanized sheets 24 Gauge	26	5	0

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$740
Chartered	£39 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	3½ B.
Cathay. pref	5¾ S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	$900 B.
Yangtsze	$253 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	$387 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	112/6 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 23 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	29s. 3d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.05
Raub	Tls. 2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 132 B.
Shanghai Dock	$86
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 80 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 90 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 160 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 80 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 81
Oriental	Tls. 44½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 112 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.85 Sa.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6 Sa.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Sugar	Tls. 123 B.
Green Island	Tls. 10.20 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 25 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$95.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	Tls. 7 Sa.
Weeks	Tls. 17¾ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 15 S.
Amherst	Tls. 1.40 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.80 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90
Chemor United	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17
Cheng	Tls. 3½ Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 4.
Dominion	Tls. 15½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9¾.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 23 S.
Kamunting	Tls. 8½
Kapala	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 30½
Karan	Tls. 16.80.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 13¼
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22¾
Padang	Tls. 17¼.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12.
Permata	Tls. 5¾
Repah	Tls. 1.62½
Samagagas	Tls. 1.15 B.
Seekee	Tls. 9½.
Semambu	Tls. 1.90.
Senawang	Tls. 19.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 9
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 14 S.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13 X.D.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7 Sa.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.15 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17½
Tebong	Tls. 27¼.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 7 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 89 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 90 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October 17 was 100 tons."

STATES CHINESE HAVE REASON TO BE UNEASY

Russian Paper Expects Strong Continental Policy From Count Terauchi

Petrograd, October 8.—Commenting on the appointment of Count Terauchi as the Premier of Japan, the Retch foresees an endeavor on the part of the new Premier to carry out a continental policy with his characteristic resolution and persistence. Under the circumstances, says the Retch, it is not without reason that in China the news of the victory of the war party in Japan evokes anxiety. The Retch believes that Count Terauchi will soon dissolve the Diet.—*Asahi.*

GERMAN IRON INDUSTRY

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 14.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The output of pig-iron in Germany during the month of September was 1,116,000 tons, against 1,145,000 tons in the month of August, or 37,225 tons for the working day, against 36,942 tons.

FAHLBUSCH, AIRMAN, SLAIN

German Lieutenant, Ofter Mentioned, Killed in Action

Amsterdam, via London, September 14.—The German Lieutenant Fahlbusch, whose successful exploits in the air have been mentioned recently in official despatches, has been killed in action, according to the Vossische Zeitung.

AMERICAN DRIVER CITED

Bowman of Lake Forest, Ill., Praised By French for Bravery

Paris, September 14.—Robert Bowman of Lake Forest, Ill., a driver of Section 1 of the American Field Ambulance Service, has been cited in the Orders of the Day for "scrupulous devotion to duty, never hesitating in the presence of danger.

"From August 20 to August 30" the citation continues, "he worked constantly, day and night, in the zone of an intense bombardment. His ambulance and wounded men whom he was transporting were struck by bursting shells. His coolness and presence of mind were remarkable.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Commencing:
Monday, October 23rd

Opening Performance of

"THE WHAT NOTS?"

A variety and high class comedy company, comprising the following artistes:

"THE GREAT RENVILLE ROBERTY"
Master Magician and Illusionist.

"MISS IRENE BERYL"
Serio-Comic Ragtime Singer and Classical Dancer.

"CHARLEY"
Comedian, Humorist and Siffleur.

"THE WARLEYS"
Skeich Artis s and Dancers "Jack Ashore" and their latest Creation "Flirtation Waltz"

"SYLVANO LOPEZ"
Musical Director and Solo Pianist.

SEE TONIGHT

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

The sensational photo-play

OF

HAREM LIFE

THE

"Purple Iris"

SHOWING

The whole of Princess Tousson's remarkable adventures in the Royal Harem.

USUAL PRICES

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME

for

October 19th

SHOWING

The 21st and 22nd Final

EPISODES

OF THE

BROKEN COIN

AND

New Comedies

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for October 19.

DOLLY BUNCH

Introducing New and Popular Songs

"THE RED CIRCLE"

A wonderful Pathe Serial of Heredity, Romance and Humanity.

14 Episodes of 2 Reels each

Tonight, showing 9th and 10th Episodes, entitled:

"Dodging the Law" and "Excess Baggage"

Four Reels

PATHE'S FRENCH WAR GAZETTE

Depicting latest events of interest:

THE NEW SERVIAN ARMY.

"HAVE YOU SEEN MY GIRL?"

A film of humour from beginning to end.

"FRANK'S NIGHTMARE"

A splendid Comedy.

REVIEW OF TROOPS BY PRESIDENT LI YUAN-HUNG

Fifth Anniversary of the Chinese Republic

October 10th

Showing the President, the Ministers and other officials.

Commencing Tomorrow, October 20.

Pathe's Special War Picture

"THE DEFENCE OF VERDUN"

Taken by special permission of the French Military Authorities, depicting many interesting and thrilling incidents,

IN THREE PARTS. 3,000 feet.

LYCEUM THEATRE

The Howitt Phillips Company

SECOND WEEK OF SEASON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23rd
Violet Vanbrugh's London Triumph from the New Theatre
"CAROLINE"
A delightful Comedy in 3 Acts
Title role Gertrude F. Godart

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24th
The screaming Farcical Comedy (by request)
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25th
Sir George Alexander's London success
"THE THIEF"

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26th
The charming Three-generation Play
"MILESTONES"

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27th
The most successful comedy of recent years
"PEG O' MY HEART"

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28th
A new and original farcical Comedy
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"
By the author of
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL
Booking at MOUTRIE'S
Plans Open TOMORROW (Friday)

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

PROGRAMME for Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd October.

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"

Third and Fourth Series:— entitled:

"The Secret Code"
and
"The Riddle of the Rings"

These two series consist of four parts. Each series contains a distinct story of actual happenings, and are more interesting than their predecessors, and show how cunningly rogues and crooks devise means to attain their objects.

"The Flirt."
A highly amusing comedy.

"Fatty's Debut."

Fatty is seen at his best to please his audience. It is one of the best Keystones ever produced.

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverner Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Spark.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Ilollo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

o-A
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,623,683.77
U.S. $6,873,958.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,866)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. L. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9755

Bank of Communications

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on October 17, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	„	20-40
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.50-3.00
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	70-90
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	50-55
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	16-18
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	„ per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-6
Peaches	„	15-20
Persimmons	„	5-7
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	each	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	15-20
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	„	$2.15
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

B. KILNER.

STOP 8TH ITALIAN ATTACK

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, October 14.—Yesterday it was quieter on the coastland battlefront. The eighth Italian attack can be considered as repulsed by the fighting of October 11. The enemy had concentrated their forces against the southern wing still more than in the last battles.

Between the ocean and the heights to the east of Gorizia, the Italians had used their 3rd army and parts of the 2nd army, numbering together about 16 infantry divisions, with the strongest artillery and numerous mine-thrower batteries. Our brave defenders of the Carso Plateau withstood for a whole week the heaviest fire and then faced during three days the uninterrupted attacks of the numerically superior enemy, who, however, were finally forced by their great losses to desist from attacking.

October 16.—In the fighting at Noble, our troops made 20 officers and 212 men prisoners and captured three machine-guns.

AUSTRIAN AIR RAIDS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Vienna, October 14.—During the night to October 13, an Austro-Hungarian seaplane squadron bombed the military objects at Monfalcone and San Canciano, with good success. In the evening of October 13, our seaplanes attacked the Adria Works at Monfalcone and obtained many hits.

Hostile flyers dropped bombs on the old port of Trieste and close to Miramar, without doing any damage. They were pursued by our flyers and Lineship Lieutenant Banfield forced one hostile aeroplane to go down in a precipitate flight behind the enemy's lines. During all these enterprises, our aeroplanes were shelled without any success.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 12.—The main committee of the Reichstag continued the discussion about the situation of the German prisoners of war. On an inquiry from a member from Alsace, the Chancellor declared that he had obtained a convention with the French Government that women and children and men over 45 years of age who are still detained by the French government, in spite of the convention of January, 1916, shall be repatriated. The age limit for men to be repatriated shall be lowered from 55 to 45 years. Such civil prisoners of war shall be transported to Switzerland. The scandalous abuses in several French prisoner camps, especially that of Chartreuse Preslephy, shall also be listed.

ZEPPELIN ACHIEVEMENTS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 14.—According to a telegram from Amsterdam of October 10, a neutral, returning from England, reports that, during the last Zeppelin raid, a large ammunition store and a benzol factory near London were hit by Zeppelin bombs. Much of the ammunition stored there was blown into the air and a large number of persons were killed.

STUTTGART RAID

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 14.—It became known in Germany only by chance on October 11, that the raid of the two French airmen against Stuttgart was directed against the Royal Palace. The two airmen, Abron and Chamard, hit neither persons nor buildings.

HONOR LINSINGEN

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 14.—General von Linsingen has been appointed Chief of the first Hanoverian Infantry Regiment No. 74, which is identical with the former 4th Hanoverian Royal Infantry, which gained so many distinctions and which bears on its helmets the inscription: "Waterloo."

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 9 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 9 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Cordillere will leave the Co.'s jetty at 6 and 10 p.m. punctually.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Agamemnon	Sept.	8
Agapenor	Sept.	1
Alcinous	Oct.	5
Atsuta Maru	Aug.	16
City of Norwich	Sept.	3
Demodocus	Oct.	13
Fushimi Maru	Oct.	16
Glengyle	Sept.	8
Glenlogan	Sept.	16
Glenstrae	Sept.	5
Hitachi Maru	Aug.	20
Iyo Maru	Sept.	3
Kitano Maru	Oct.	1
Knight Companion	Sept	24
Miyazaki Maru	Sept	20
Namur	Sept.	21
Pembrokeshire	Sept	18
Sardinia	Oct.	2
Toyohashi Maru	Sept.	9
For Marseilles, etc.		
Armand Behic	Sept.	4
Paul Lecat	Oct.	7
Porthos	Sept	22
For Bombay		
Malta**	Sept.	4
Novara**	Oct.	6
For Vancouver, etc.		
Emp. of Asia	Oct.	7
Canada Maru	Aug.	23
Chosen Maru	Aug.	26
Harold Dollar	Oct.	6
Hawaii Maru	Oct.	18
Itsukushima Maru	Sept.	3
Justin	Sept.	1
Manila Maru	Sept.	19
Sado Maru	Sept.	25
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct.	16
Yokohama Maru	Sept.	6
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Muncaster Castle	July	29
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	6
For San Francisco, etc.		
Chile	Sept.	21
China	Sept.	9
Ecuador	Oct.	18
Maricopa	Sept.	19
Tenyo Maru	Oct.	7
Yucatan	Aug.	21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Glenogle		Oct. 20
Gleniffer	Sept. 9	Nov. 12
Kamo Maru	Aug. 16	Oct. 20
Kashima Maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 25
Katori Maru	Sept 9	Nov. 3
Nankin**	Oct. 31	Nov. 24
Nishima maru	Oct. 5	Nov. 28
Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 7
Somali	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Nyanza**	Sept. 12	Oct. 27
Malta**	Sept. 29	Nov. 11
Merionethshire	Aug. 23	Oct. 29
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan	Oct. 19	Nov. 7
Empress of Russia	Oct. 5	Oct. 21
Kamakura Maru	Sept. 19	Oct. 18
Monteagle	Oct. 11	Oct. 25
Tacoma Maru	Sept. 28	Oct. 24
Tamba Maru	Oct. 3	Oct. 31
FROM NEW YORK		
Brinkburn	Aug. 22	Oct. 30
Egremont Castle	July 16	Nov. 15
Eurymedon		Oct. 25
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Alvarado		Oct. 20
China	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Venezuela	Oct. 20	Nov. 21
Shinyo maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 4
FROM MARSEILLES		
Atlantique	Sept. 17	Oct. 27
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 25
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Antiochus		Dec. 30
Cyclops	Sept. 4	Nov. 6
Eurybates		Dec. 5
Keemun	Sept. 16	Nov. 20
Ningchow	Sept. 7	Nov. 6
Oanfa	Aug. 19	Oct. 30
Peleus	Sept. 23	Nov. 27
Phemius		Dec. 23
Teucer		Dec. 10
Teenkai		Dec. 18
Tydeus		Dec. 20
FROM CALCUTTA		
Gregory Apcar	Oct. 3	Oct. 27

**Transhipment from Colombo.
* Due date is approximate.

Siccawei Weather Report

17.—The depression that reached Hokkaido is going away across the Kuriles. The continental anticyclone is concentrated between the Yellow and the Blue Rivers. Fine day, cool morning, fairly warm afternoon.

18.—Weather cloudy but fine and mild at Shanghai. The breeze is backing to the N. The pressure keeps a little above the normal level.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, October 18, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	748.66	748.28
„ „ Inches	30.18	30.25
Variation mm. for 24 h	+0.03	+0.32
Variation mm. for 12 h	+0.53	+0.79
Wind Direction	NE	NNE
Wind Kilom per hour	11	13
Wind Miles	6.8	8.1
Temperature Cen	14°1	18°5
Temperature Fahr	57.4	65.3
Humidity: co	82	64
Nebulosity: 0-10	10	9
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 24	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 25	P.M.	Tacoma etc	Ide maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 25	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
.. 26	P.M.	Boston&New York viaPanama	Newby Hall	Br.	S. Tomes & Co
Nov 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 4	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 5	noon	Seattle etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 10	..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 11	P.M.	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 13	noon	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 14	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S.Co.
.. 18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 27	noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 2	5.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
.. 16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 19	5.00*	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 20	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F
.. 21	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 24	9.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 28	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M.M.
.. 30	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov 4	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 4	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 19	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Machaon	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	..	Bombay via Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 19	..	Java Ports	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
.. 20	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M.M.
.. 27	.	London	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 29	11.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Hirano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 30	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 12	..	Marseilles, London etc,	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 13	A.M.	Marseilles, London etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
.. 27	A.M.	Marseilles, London etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J.M.& Co.
Dec 8	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 19	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	7.00*	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 20	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	D.L.	Takao, Formosa via Foochow	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 20	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 21	A.M.	Foochow	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanslee	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 22	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M.& Co
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C.M.S.S.Co
.. 21	5.00	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 19	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 19	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	D.L.	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 20	D.L.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 20	6.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 20	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
.. 20	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 21	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 22	D.L.	Newchwang	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	9.00*	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 25	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 19	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 23	M.M.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 18	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 18	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.NCo.	NSCW
Oct 18	Japan	Cordillere	304	Fr.	Cie M.M.	
Oct 18	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Oct 18	Hongkong	Ecuador	3547	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.	OWSS
Oct 18	Vladivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R.V.F.	9 p
Oct 18	Japan	Anshin maru	938	Jap.		
Oct 18	Japan	Kamakura maru	3696	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
Oct 18	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Oct 18	Foochow	Keelung maru	1036	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Oct 18	Chefoo	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Oct 18	Hongkong	Kwangtee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 18	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 18	Hankow etc.	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 18	Japan	Nore	4251	Br.	P. & O.
.. 13	Tientsin	Hsinchang	258	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 18	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

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Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, the 19th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisines is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen-Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, the 20th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Pssage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia M. will leave on Tuesday, November 21. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Shansi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankonw for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Foochow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Foochow on Sunday morning.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

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Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Somali, which left Shanghai on August 11, arrived in London on the 13th instant.

The movements of steamers of the Swedish East Asiatic Co. are as follows:—s.s. Sumatra from Sweden to East Asia, left Gothenburg September 21; s.s. Ceylon from Sweden to East Asia, left Gothenburg September 27; s.s. Japan from East Asia to Sweden, left Dalny September 8; s.s. Nippon from East Asia to Sweden, left Honolulu August 6; s.s. Yeddo from East Asia to Sweden, arrived Gothenburg August 21; s.s. New Sweden to East Asia, arrived Yokohama October 11; s.s. Peking from Sweden to India, arrived Rangoon August 11.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services', s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Kobe at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 17th instant, sailed for Nagasaki at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the 18th instant, and is due to arrive at the latter port at 5 a.m. today.

The watermark at Hankow on the 15th instant was 31' 4", at Kiukiang on the following day 29' 0", and at Wuhu on the 17th instant 18' 6".

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Amoy yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Swatow for Shanghai at 2 a.m. on Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, with passengers and mails from Europe, left Dalny for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf about 7.30 a.m. today, passengers will land by the tender which is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about half an hour after the steamer's arrival at the wharf. This steamer will be despatched for Dalny and Tsingtao on Friday, October 20 at 6 a.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere from Japan:—Mr. M. Cammiade, Mr. J. Souza, Mr. M. Brand, Mrs. Brand, Mr. Hoyland, Mr. L. Bridou, Mr. G. Fada, Mr. and Mrs. Cheong Keewao and 2 children, Mr. John McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Marie, Mr. and Mrs. Sakasai and child, Mr. and Mrs. Potzer, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst, Mr. R. Dossier.

Per P. M. s.s. Ecuador from Hongkong:—Mr. George Edgar Barrett, Mr. M. Bennett, Mr. Sydney Cohen, Mr. Chao Heng-kwang, Mr. Fred C. Dennison, Mrs. R. Haile, Mrs. B. Morrow, Mr. J. F. Reilly, Mr. Wong Kwok-mon, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Ryden, Miss Josephine Sublette. In Transit:—Miss Fanny Bruee, Miss M.M. Wilson, Mr. Choy Wing, Mr. Chem Yon, Mr. Edwin G. Cooley, Mrs. Parley H. Green, Mr. Adolf C. Gunther, Mr. H. Stuart Hotchkiss, Major William Kneedler, Mr. & Mrs. William G. Masters, Miss M. M. McLaughlin, Mrs. Frederick K. Rindge, Mr. John George Smallhorn, Mrs. Adella Weaver, Mr. George Whalen, Mr. George Willis.

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava from Vladivostock via Nagasaki:—Mrs. A. Widler, Mrs. Stelerkay, Miss Popova, Mr. E. Frees, Mr. and Mrs. Blackstone and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, Misses Corson and Brown, Messrs. Rates and Kresfach, Miss Davie and 2 children, Mrs. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Achuch, Mr. and Mrs. Poskitt and 2 children, Mr. Allen, Miss R. V. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. Vines, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. F. M. Tilius, Mrs. W. W. Hadley, Mr. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Ruffin and child, Mr. Stechler, Miss Heiller.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Mr. P. R. Kabbert, Mr. John McCay.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Dr. J. P. Grant, and Mr. L. C. Hylbert.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan:—Mr. H. E. Heacock, Mr. R. A. Russell, Mr. W. N. Taylor, Mr. T. H. Martyn, Master T. L. Martyn, Mr. J. C. Hanning, Mr. A. A. Hunnex, Mr. J. Skookky, Mrs. James Mulling and child, Mrs. L. A. Thomson, Mrs. M. Reid, Miss E. Reid, Miss A. M. Reid, Miss Annie Cusden.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
P & O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Oct 16	Liverpool	Ajax	4478	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Oct 17	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus.Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus.Lloyd	B XIII
Oct 6	New York	City of Manila	4838	Br.	M.B.K.	S W
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H.D. & Co	USA
Oct 14	Tsingtao	Esang	827	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H.D. & Co	10 p
Oct 7	Nagasaki	Genzan maru	1140	Jap	M.B.K.	9 p
Oct 13	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	HYPW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Oct 10	Japan	Katsuura maru	1023	Jap.	M.B.Co.	HYPW
Oct 14	Hankow	Kien	729	Br.	B. & S.	BJ
Oct 16	Japan	Karonga	2932	Br	S. Tomes	B III
Oct 16	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
Oct 16	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Oct 17	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Oct 17	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Oct 16	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	S/ CW
Oct 16	Japan	Machaon	3727	Br.	B. & S.	BV
Oct 18	Hankow	Ningsbao	1920	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Oct 16	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 17	Chinwangtao	Ono maru	1034	Jap.	S.M.R.	WW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co	8 p
Oct 14	Hongkong	Pyrrhus	4819	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus.Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 16	Hongkong	Sinkiang	616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 17	Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Oct 14	Hankow	Tsecngtah	475	Br.	C.I. & E.L.Co.	CKPW
Oct 16	Java	Tjitaroem	3667	Dut.	H-C T Co.	KMAW
Oct 17	Chinwangtao	V lund	1178	Nor.	K.M.A.	10 p
Oct 17	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furukawa	TKDLW
Oct 17	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW

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Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change)		SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..	4 Nov.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..	30 Dec.
MONTEAGLE....	....11 Nov.	1917	
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..	18 Nov.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN....	13 Jan.
EMPRESS OF ASIA....	2 Dec.	MONTEAGLE	7 Feb.
		EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 "

Calling at Nagasaki, Kobe (Inland Sea) and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki

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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

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S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov.	4
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec.	2
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec.	16
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct.	24
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Nov.	20

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov.	26
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

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NOV. 18. JAN. 30

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NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.
11342

Notice of Removal

WE beg to inform our numerous customers that, owing to our former premises, 48 North Soochow Road, being reconstructed, we have permanently removed our works and offices to our own new building, PA 142 Tsepoo Road, east of North Honan Road.

KIEN-CHEONG,
Engineering & Iron Works.
Shanghai, 16th October, 1916.
11366

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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Prices very moderate

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66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

American Aviator In French Army Drops Fourth Enemy Plane

KIFFIN ROCKWELL.

Paris, September 13.—Kiffin Rockwell, the American aviator downed his fourth German aeroplane Friday, September 8. He is now only one short of the number that ranks him among the stars of air service who are chronicled by name in the French bulletins after each success.

Flying near Verdun at about 3,000 meters, Rockwell attacked a double-seated German aeroplane just beneath him. He killed the gunner with his first volley and probably wounded the pilot, for the machine immediately began to descend in a circular spiral. Rockwell planed in pursuit, caught up with the German at 1,800 meters and riddled him with bullets. He saw him fall near the trench lines.

In the act of descending to verify the result, the American was attacked from above by two Kokkers. A swift turn which "banked" his Nieuport almost vertically, saved his life. He tried to maneuver to engage each foe separately, but after a brief fight, finding his ammunition exhausted, decided to retreat, and succeeded in escaping unhurt.

Obervers stated later that the German aeroplane fell in front of their trenches, where French guns quickly knocked it to pieces. This gives Rockwell another citation in army orders which in addition to that awarded last week for excellent service, brings the total of palm leaves attached to his Croix de Guerre to four.

Weihaiwei Prisoners To Go To Hongkong

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, October 17.—The Legislative Council has approved the agreement for the removal of prisoners under sentence from Weihaiwei to Hongkong, the whole expense of the removal of the prisoners, their maintenance and return from Hongkong being borne by Weihaiwei.

News Brevities

Prof. William Montgomery McGovern, well-known in Japanese religious and philosophical circles as a Buddhist priest, is now staying at the Imperial Hotel in Tokio, making preparations for a journey of exploration which he is to lead into the distant interior of Asia. The expedition will go into Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, Tibet and emerge into India, returning from there to Japan. The party will be composed of two Englishmen and several Japanese under the direction of Prof. McGovern. A stay of a year will be made at Urga, the Mongolian capital, one year in Kobdo, in western Mongolia, another year in travelling and excavating in the principal cities, both modern and extinct, in Sinkiang, and a fourth year in Tibet. While in India the leader of the party will stay at the home of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, who is in the United States at present. Prof. McGovern is editor of The Mahayanist and the chancellor of the Mahayana Association.

• • •

The European troops stationed in Hongkong have received 30,000 cigarettes from the British-American Tobacco Co. The shipment was made through the secretary of the Hongkong Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

• • •

Among the passengers who returned to Shanghai yesterday from Japan on the M. M. s.s. Cordillere were:—Mr. L. Bridou, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brand, Mr. J. McArthur, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernst.

• • •

Among those who also arrived from Japan on the N. Y. K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru were:—Mr. H. E. Heacock, Mrs. M. Reid, Miss E. Reid, and Mr. F. H. and Master F. L. Martyn.

• • •

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the lecture hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, October 26, at 5.30 p.m., when a lantern lecture will be given by Mr. J. C. Carter, on "The T'ai Pings in Kiangsu." The meeting is open to the public.

• • •

Mustapha Khan, the Indian fugitive wanted in connection with the murder of two Indian watchmen at the Pootung Wharf of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire on the morning of October 1, was arrested early yesterday by a Sikh constable, at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway station. The prisoner was taken before Magistrate King, yesterday afternoon, in the British Police Court, where his hearing was continued until Friday morning.

• • •

A letter from Mr. T. Raaschou, Consul-General for Denmark, informs the Municipal Council that he has resumed charge of the Consulate-General from October 16.

• • •

The Municipal Gazette this week devotes several pages to the controversy between the Municipal Council, the Municipal Electrical Engineer and the firm of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co., representing the Allgemeine Elektrizitats Gesellschaft of Berlin, concerning the breakdown of a turbo-alternator installed in the Riverside power plant. The engineer's report, in complaint of the performance of the turbine, was first printed in the Gazette on July 20. The local firm claims that proper notice was not given of the non-performance of the turbine, while the engineer makes the claim that the turbine was gauged to run on a smaller load than that required at the Riverside plant.

• • •

A Singapore despatch reports the arrest of a Japanese journalist who is charged with inciting the natives to create disturbances in Java.

• • •

The opening concert of the Winter Season of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild last night was a huge success. The church hall was crowded and the program of entertainment one of the best the society has ever had the good fortune to present. Among the music contributions were songs by Mrs. Mathieson, Mr. W. J. Haynes, Miss Bucklar and Mr. S. J. Deeks all of which were thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. J. A. Blyth and Mr. E. A. Dearn gave recitations and the latter also introduced "Jimmy" in a ventriloquial stunt that kept the audience in roars. Another good feature was contributed by Mr. J. R. Charton whose charcoal sketches and stories were both clever and amusing. Miss May Jansen was a sympathetic accompanist.

• • •

Mr. E. C. Allan, manager of the Walk-Over Shoe Store, returned to Shanghai yesterday from a business trip to the United States. He says that when he left America all the indications were that Hughes would be elected. Business he says is booming from one end of the States to the other.

Commands Germans Defending on Somme

PRINCE RUPPRECHT OF BAVARIA

In the recent "shake-up" of the German army commanders, Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria was sent to the Western front where he commands the German armies now opposing the Allied drive on the Somme.

Lloyd's Lower Rates For Atlantic Liners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 16.—It is stated that the increased rates at Lloyd's for trans-Atlantic voyages are at an end. The rate on Saturday for Atlantic liners was 20/- per cent, as compared with 40/- per cent previously.

For Sale:
Flower and Vegetable
SEEDS
Bulbs:
Hyacinths
Tulips
Daffodils
Freesias, etc.
The Shanghai Flora
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next to Venturi's
Tel. 2710

FORGER PRINCE DIES PAUPER IN AMERICA

Charles Becker, Who Stole Millions and Figured in Celebrated Swindles, Succumbs

New York, September 16.—The death here almost a week ago of Charles Becker, who won international notoriety as a forger and a penman of skill, became known here today. Becker as a young man was an expert engraver, and this art proved valuable in his career as forger. He died in poverty, according to his friends. Becker once stole 5,000,000 francs, approximately $1,000,000, from the Bank of France through his forgeries. A life sentence for raising a $22 check to $22,000 was Becker's apparent future fate in California twenty years ago, but his release was brought about by the American Bankers' Association. He was 68 years old when he died.

WAR SENTENCES

Britain May Ask Germany for Agreement on Postponement
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 17.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. F. Hope announced that the Government is considering the possibility of an arrangement between Great Britain and Germany, similar to the one between France and Germany, by which death sentences and other grave penalties on prisoners are postponed to the end of the war.

„KOFA" DISINFECTING FLUID

4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid

½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80

Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2038	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2240	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1955	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1950	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	530	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	200	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1645	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsaugchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	340	1311
1315	058	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1538	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2306	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	0.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2379	2003
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1208	840	—	—	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1948	1422
1637	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1748	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	738

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr	. .	1415	630
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1435	2100
1052	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	712	1332	1910

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

by Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.08	14.40	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.31	15.45	19.33		2.03	
WUSIH .. dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.06			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	16.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. dep.		9.06	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.56	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.34	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.43	17.36	20.20		2.53	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.22	14.53	17.56			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.34	12.14	13.26	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.51	12.22	13.44	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.58	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.48	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.70	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arv.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South .....dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Hun .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Hun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.1
Kon Shang Hun .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.2
Kon Shang Hun .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

An Opportunity for Householders. Auction of 1,000 Cases "Del Monte" Provisions and Groceries.

Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd.

Having been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

will sell at their SALESROOM No. 78 SZECHUEN ROAD,

on

Friday, the 20th October,

Commencing at 10 a.m.

The Undermentioned Selected Stores,

Comprising:—

Creams, Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Ham, Bacon, Asparagus, Soda Crackers, Corn, Peas, Beans, Baking Powder, Toilet And Washing Soaps, Flavouring Extracts, Lard, Sugar, Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, Maple Syrup, etc.

The whole will be put up in 4 and 6 Case Lots assorted.

On View on Thursday, the 19th inst., when descriptive Catalogues will be ready.

Shanghai, 17th Oct., 1916.

11370

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

will sell within their salesrooms Nos. 7-8 French Bund, behind Messrs. Melchers & Co's., offices

on

Friday, the 20th October,

Commencing at 3 p.m.

Superior and Useful Household Furniture, Requisites and Sundries.

Comprising

Bedroom and bathroom sets, leather couch, chairs, tables, beds, dress-stand, desk, geyser, carpet, fans, lamp, fire-irons, screen, water-colors and engravings, electric fittings, carpet, curtains, vases,

also

Tennis bats, Croquet set, trunks, telephones,

and

a saloon rifle for ball cartridges

Now on view

R. W. HEIDORN & Co.

Telephone No. 4240.

HENLI REGATTA

MOTOR BOAT RACE—All Classes

For conditions see Pink Sheet of The China Press for 15th October.

Entries to be forwarded to the undersigned not later than Monday, 23rd October.

Entrance Fee $5.00 per boat.

N. C. BRODIE,
Hon. Secy.
Shanghai Rowing Club.
2 Soochow Road.

11378

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that we continue business as usual at

129 North Soochow Road

(2 doors from General Hospital)

H. G. HILL & Co.

Drapers and Outfitters

Wholesale and Retail

BILL SMITH

"UPPER CRUST" HIGHBALLS ARE A WELCOME CHANGE.

EASILY MADE JUST "UPPER CRUST" AND DRY GINGERALE.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

Open Lawn Tennis Tournament

To be held at the CERCLE SPORTIF FRANCAIS on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th & 12th November

5 OPEN HARD COURT EVENTS

5 HANDICAP GRASS COURT EVENTS

Entries close on Friday, Oct. 27th. Entry forms may be had upon application to

L. A. CHILL, *Hon. Secretary*,
c/o PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LTD.
10 Nanking Road

11379

LYCEUM THEATRE

The Theatrical Event of the year!

THE

Howitt Phillips Repertory Co.,

In the Latest London Successes

TONIGHT, OCTOBER 19th

W. J. Locke's delightful Comedy

THE MORALS OF MARCUS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th

Charles Hawtrey's Vaudeville Theatre success, a farcical Comedy in 3 Acts

DEAR OLD CHARLIE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st

Martin Harvey's great Adelphi Theatre Costume Play

THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS

Time and prices as usual

PLANS AND BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 20th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:

87.50% and

Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April

88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bons of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN

and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES

Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices, as proved by public tender

Broadway, Shanghai.

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11256

We beg to notify our customers that, on account of a death in the firm, our business will be closed at the end of the year

C. KLARE

1109 Broadway.

Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Etc.

N. B. This business is for sale as a going concern.

11318

THOS. COOK & SON

(Official Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government).

Tickets issued and Sleepers reserved on all Chinese Government and other Railway Lines.

PEKING AND BACK

Special Return Tickets—Available 14 Days $88.30 (Including Sleepers.)

Particulars of timings and fares to other points quoted on application.

Shanghai Office: 2 and 3 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Also at Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila and Peking.

STUDY AT HOME

UNDER AMERICAN PROFESSORS: BY CORRESPONDENCE IN YOUR SPARE TIME: WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH YOUR PRESENT WORK:

- Accounting and Auditing
- Architecture
- Bookkeeping and Accounting
- BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
- College Preparatory
- Contracting
- Civil Engineering
- Electro-Mechanical Engineering
- Electrical Engineering
- General LAW
- Mathematics
- Machine Drawing and Design
- Mechanical Engineering
- Municipal Engineering
- Cinematograph Operating
- Railroad Engineering
- Reinforced Concrete
- Steam Engineering
- Structural Engineering
- Surveying Work
- Shorthand and Typewriting
- Telephone Engineering

Write for our special SCHOLARSHIP OFFER

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

Established 1897: 830,000 Successful Students.

78 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

ALL MAKES

OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES

SEE OUR STOCK — SEND FOR PRICE LIST

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

EDUCATIONAL

Small Classes in English, Mathematics and other subjects will shortly be held by Foreigner, Graduate in Arts, experienced in teaching Private Pupils, Schools and Colleges: Excellent Testimonials: Time, 7.30/9.00 a.m. and 6.00/9.00 p.m.: Terms Taels 5 per month per subject: Apply, Mr. Mistry, 6 Boundary Terrace.

11363

New French War Loan

THE

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."

Details on application.

11314

DR. O. D. RASMUSSEN

OPTICIAN

19 NANKING ROAD

TELEPHONE 3272

E. O. D.

Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on Wednesday, the 18th October, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%, being Tls. 0.25 per share, payable on the 31st October, 1916, to Shareholders on record on the 25th October, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th to 31st October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRAND BROS. & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.

S.M. Police Sports.

In aid of the Shanghai Wounded Fund. To be held on the Public Recreation Ground, Saturday, Oct. 21st, at 1.30 p.m., sharp. Over 30 Events. 144 Competitors.

Entrance $1.

11386

The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE above Association, having opened a Fire Insurance Department, is prepared to issue policies against Fire on approved Foreign and Native risks at current rates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary

Shanghai, 17th October, 1916.

11385

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

The S. S. "EMPRESS of RUSSIA" will be despatched from SHANGHAI (Woosung) on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st for HONGKONG via MANILA.

Further particulars on application to

C. P. O. S., LTD.
Corner
Peking and Yuen-Ming-Yuen Rds.
Telephone 1668

11249

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 20th day of October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the report of the Directors and accounts to 30th June, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 13th to Friday, the 20th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 7th October, 1916.

11277

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET, at 7 Carter Road, well-furnished rooms, with or without board. Telephone, garden and verandah; very comfortable. Also flat, with moderate charges.

11358

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, two superior furnished, large bed-sitting rooms, facing south, large verandah and bathrooms attached; also one back-room. Garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

11340

TO LET, furnished flat, 2 rooms, bath and kitchen. Germans or neutrals. 13a Weihaiwei Road.

11362 17 19

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, in private family, by German lady, one furnished room, with board. Apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.

11381 O 20

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from November 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11188

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by an experienced Chinese, with knowledge of general office routine. Good reference. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.

11377 O 19

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED immediately, by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., lady stenographer. Must be thoroughly competent.

11383 O 20

ADVERTISER has established an Insurance Company, and is prepared to take partner who can invest ten thousand taels and be manager. Apply to Box No. 3, THE CHINA PRESS.

11375 O 20

WANTED, expert Chinese stenographer and typist. Immediate engagement. Good salary and good prospects to the right person. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

11376 O 20

FINANCIAL

SPECULATION; Partner wanted, with a cash capital of Tls. 4,000 for a speculative business about a one-thousandth part as risky as gambling in shares. A fortune can be made in a short while on the above investment. Only those who mean business immediately and are willing to take the quantitative risk, need apply to Box No. 1, THE CHINA PRESS.

11372 O 22

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 66 Broadway Terrace, four-roomed residence. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

11337 O 19

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, a music teacher, to give lessons on guitar to a gentleman. Reply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

11382 O 20

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED immediately, detached house, with 10 rooms, at least; garden, stable and garage, near Bubbling Well Road or French concession. Nippon Yusen Kaisha

11384 O 25

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE; Owner leaving for home, offers for sale a limousine Dion Bouton car, 7-seater, 4 cylinders, in excellent condition, car having been used very little over a year. Price when imported, Tls. 5,500. Let it go for Tls. 3,000 nett. Trial trip can be arranged by applying Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

11365 O 19

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.

11307 T. F.

FOR SALE, Airedale terrier, female, 2½ years old, with first-class pedigree. For further particulars, apply to Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.

11380

DAMAGED-SILVER looking-glass is worthless to keep. Sell it or exchange for good one. Call at 109 Hankow Road, or ring up 1710.

11367 O 18

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.